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Daily Worker
Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

Weather: Partly cloudy, no change in temperature.

Vol. X, No. 291 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1933 — (Six Pages) — Price 3 Cents

3,000 C.W.A. WORKERS IN STRIKE WIN PARTIAL VICTORY

CONGRESSMEN HELP NAZI PROPAGANDA

Ham Fish Refuses to Face Daily Worker Proofs on Nazis

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. — The prediction that Hitler's Nazi propaganda campaign in the United States may collect a few Congressmen was made today by Emile Gavreau, managing editor of the New York Daily Mirror, before the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee's investigation of Nazi activities in America.

"We have a few now," blurted out Chairman Dickstein of the committee, referring to reactionary politicians already publicly uttering Nazi doctrines. Then Dickstein hastily collected himself and added, "That's off the record."

Resuming the inquiry suddenly shut off last Nov. 15, when Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, set forth such damning evidence that Dickstein called a halt, saying, "It got too hot," the committee heard further warm facts. Gavreau made the following assertions:

1—That he personally was threatened by telephone on five separate occasions by individuals seeking to stop his newspaper articles on Hitlerism in America.

2—That German-American residents of the United States are being forced into the Nazi movement here "under the threat of harm to their relatives in Germany."

3—That Nazi propaganda here attacks non-conforming German-Americans irrespective of American citizenship.

4—That on every German steamer coming into American ports "there is a Nazi leader who supersedes the captain."

5—That Count von Luckner, warfamous German sea-raider, "is conducting propaganda here under the guise of selling wine."

6—That the same people who conducted German propaganda here during the war are conducting Nazi propaganda here now."

Fish Shouts Denial

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., rich and fashionable red-baiter, was summoned by Dickstein by phone to testify. He hurried from his office, rushed to the hearing table to enter a blanket denial of all charges levelled against him by Hathaway, and took the opportunity to issue a thinly veiled threat of a concerted campaign against organized Communism in the United States. Hathaway has charged Fish with attending a Nazi meeting in the George Washington Hotel in New York.

Gavreau also identified for the Committee's record a Nazi propaganda book entitled, "Jews Are Looking at You." It was written by

(Continued on Page 2)

Start Talk of New Public Works Plan

Already Has Hints of Subsidies to Big Railroads

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—To conceal the fact that the present Public Works Fund has already been practically all allocated without having any effect on the army of 17,000,000 jobless, a new announcement of a projected $14,000,000 public works was made public today.

No provisions for financing or any other details were made public, except that it provides large subsidies for railroads, industrial monopolies, all cloaked with the same talk of housing improvement that preceded the present Public Works program, which in practice has been mainly a war building program.

Federal Gov't Holds Hunger March Leader

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—J. I. Whidden, who led a hunger march on city hall here last week, has been arrested and is held for federal investigation. Herbert K. Hyde, U. S. District Attorney, has announced a drive against all workers who join in protest against starvation and unemployment. The International Labor Defense is organizing mass and legal defense for Whidden, and against the attacks of the federal agents.

Decatur Judge Openly Assists State Prosecution As Second Trial Closes

Leading Giant Protest Parade in Harlem

Group of Negro and white working class women carrying letters spelling out the slogan of "Stop Lynching," marching in the vanguard of the demonstration of 8,000 Negro and white young workers and adults held in Harlem last Saturday under the auspices of the Young Communist League.

Typo Union No. 6 Votes for Strike If Demands Not Met

A.F. of L. Members Ask '29 Scale, 30-Hr. Week, Jobless Insurance

NEW YORK—Members of Typographical Union 6 of the A. F. of L. voted unanimously to strike, if the publishers fail to meet their demands, at a special membership meeting Sunday, December 3 at Stuyvesant High School.

The printers are calling for a 30 hour week at the 1929 wage scale and the levying of a 5 per cent assessment on the publishers' pay rolls for unemployment relief.

The strike vote was taken following the rejection of the publishers' counter proposal for a 35 hour week and an hourly wage of $1.36½ by an overwhelming vote of 601 to 4. The Union's Scale Conference Committee, which had met with the publishers in 13 daily sessions, unanimously urged the rejection of the publishers' offer in its report to the membership and was upheld without a dissenting vote.

"If we are to take care of our unemployed as well as our employed members," said one of the speakers, "we must vigorously insist on our three basic demands. The sentiment for strike here is a warning to the publishers and Mr. Howard that we are determined to get what we want."

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union has repeatedly refused to sanction a strike when asked by the local. His famous slogan is "The International is committed to arbitration."

At a union meeting recently when the scale committee was elected, the membership instructed the committee to refuse arbitration of any part of the proposed scale.

The speakers at the Sunday meeting stressed the importance of a sliding scale to overcome the Roosevelt inflation policy and the committee was instructed to negotiate on this basis. The Union turned down suggested changes by the publishers in certain shop practices which they have tried to put over for years at the expense of the printers.

The old newspaper scale expired yesterday and the union is rallying for militant decisive action.

UTW Strikers' Vote Rejects Sell-out

Union Head Threatens Charter Suspension

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The rank and file of the United Textile Workers Union here have rejected the proposal to accept the silk and rayon sellout plan, it is reported.

The local union is now being charged with stuffing the ballot box by Vice-President Francis Gorman, in order to enforce acceptance of the agreement.

Gorman is not only a leader of the U.T.W. but also one of the officials on the state N.R.A. board, is attempting intimidation of the local by threatening to suspend its charter.

In Paterson, 244 of the 400 silk mills reopened Monday, following the 15 per cent wage increase agreement signed Saturday. About 3,000 throwsters are still out on strike.

800 Produce Handlers Reported on Strike

NEW YORK—Eight hundred drivers, chauffers, helpers and porters of the lower Washington Street produce section went on strike yesterday, it is reported.

Arrest 2 Lynchers of Lloyd Warner

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 3.—Police today arrested two leaders of the mob which took Lloyd Warner, Negro youth, out of jail and lynched him last week. Police refused to divulge the names of the arrested lynchers.

The arrests followed wide protests after Assistant Attorney-General W. O. Sawyer, detailed to "investigate" the lynching, had reported "no progress."

New Lynch Orgy Threatened In Princess Anne

Negro 'Missing' After Release as Murder Suspect

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Dec. 4—The stage was set here for another brutal lynch orgy with the discovery of the body of a murdered white girl.

The body of the girl was discovered by two Negro workers about 100 yards from their shack. They at once reported the discovery to the police and were held for "questioning." The two workers were later released, but it is reported that one of them is missing.

The girl's father, Edward Morris, a farmer, said she had been missing since last Friday. On that day and for several days preceding Eastern Shore lynchers were holding wild celebrations over the release by Judges Duer and Pattison of four known lynchers of George Armwood.

Longshoremen Win Strike for More Pay

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 4.—After a brief but militant strike, longshoremen on the coastwise docks here won their demands for an increase in wages to 75 cents an hour and recognition of the International Longshoremen's Union (A. F. of L.).

The strike settlement came after the longshoremen had twice rushed the pier in the face of a strong detail of police and had faced tear gas and riot squads in their effort to prevent the Commercial Alabaman, a freighter, from unloading. During the picketing on Friday, 17 strikers were arrested when they arrived at the pier by means of a scow brought across the river from Locust Point after battling 350 police.

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union was active in rallying the seamen in support of the strike, and the strike settlement was undoubtedly hastened by fear that the strike would spread to the crews of the five ships in port. The union raised the slogan of a general strike in a leaflet distributed to the seamen. The crew of the Texmar notified the union of its willingness to support the struggle and asked for guidance.

The Industrial Union is calling a North Atlantic Conference in Baltimore on Dec. 9 and 10 to discuss the recent strikes of the seamen and longshoremen and plan a program for immediate action. The National Bureau of the union will meet there at that time also.

Booze Flows to N.Y. As Prohibition Ends

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Thousands of gallons of wine and whiskey were being rushed here today in preparation for the official ending of the 18th Amendment. Wine and whiskey will be perfectly legal after midnight.

4,000 Cheer Call for Fight on Lynchers at Harlem Meeting

Adopt Resolution Denouncing Decatur Verdict

NEW YORK—For the third time in two days thousands of Negro and white workers assembled in a Scottsboro protest demonstration in Harlem hurled back their answer to the Decatur lynch verdict against Heywood Patterson when last Sunday night over 4,000 anti-lynching fighters packed the huge Rockland Palace, 155th St. and 8th Ave.

A few hours before, there had been an overflow meeting in front of the I.W.O. Hall, 415 Lenox Ave., in support of an Emergency Scottsboro anti-lynching conference in which, despite the brief notice, 149 delegates representing 46 organizations took part.

Sunday's meeting was militant. The assembled workers responded with thunderous applause as Richard B. Moore, General Secretary of the League for Negro Rights, raised the demands of the recent Baltimore anti-lynching conference.

Moore Calls For Militant Struggle

"We are seeing the rise of fascism in the United States," Moore declared. "The Negro people must rise to the occasion. With correct leadership, they will answer the brutal challenge of the lynch lords". And they will not have to fight alone. The white toilers will fight by their side.

Jack Stachel, Assistant National Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, pledged the support of the revolutionary unions and the opposition groups in the A. F. of L. in mobilising the workers for the Scottsboro mass defense. The white workers, he declared, must be as much concerned as any Negro worker over the Decatur verdict. The T.U.U.L. looks on the question not only as a challenge to the Negro masses but to the whole working class. He drew a parallel with the rise of Hitlerism in Germany, pointing out how the ruling class and the Social Democratic leaders paved the way for fascism. Lynch terror will be used not only against the Negroes, but against the white workers. Already, under the N.R.A.,

(Continued on Page 2)

TO NEW YORK WORKERS!

IN the previous Daily Worker drive, you workers of New York voluntarily increased your quota and went over the top. You set a splendid revolutionary example to workers throughout the country.

In the present campaign for $40,000, however, when the Daily Worker is needed by all of us more than ever before, when our paper is in graver danger than ever before, your activity so far sets anything but a good example to workers in other cities.

* * *

AFTER 11 weeks, you have raised only 68.8 per cent on your quota. Will workers give to the "Daily"? Yes. Section 2 has already raised 98.6 per cent on its quota of $700. Section 1, 88.1 per cent on its pledge of $700. In Section 1, Unit 5, located in one of the poorest downtown areas, increased its quota of $50 to $200 and is within a small amount of going over the top. Unit 5, in addition, obtained new subs and established 14 new carrier routes. If action is taken, comrades, if workers are approached for contributions, if affairs are held, as Sections 1 and 2 are doing, the Daily Worker can be saved.

THE Women's Council show that they are determined to do their utmost. They sent in $99 yesterday, proving that they are in the drive actively. But what about the Friends of the Soviet Union, the International Workers Order, the trade unions, the Icor, all of whom have done very poorly so far? What about the remaining sections and units who are lagging and lagging badly?

* * *

THE management of the Daily Worker calls upon you workers of New York City to answer these questions not only to it but to the workers of Seattle, Philadelphia and Boston, who have raised their quotas. Prove that you are with them, not against them, in the battle to save our Daily Worker. There can be no delay. The "Daily" is in immediate danger. New York Workers, rally to its support at once. Hold affairs, contribute, get donations from your organizations, from your fellow workers and rush the funds at once and do your revolutionary share to save our Daily Worker.

* * *

Today's receipts .....$ 628.32
Previous total 30,375.34
TOTAL TO DATE $31,003.66

Callahan Rushes Norris Trial for 2nd Lynch Verdict

Faith and Loyalty to ILD Reaffirmed by Scottsboro Boys

BULLETIN

NEW YORK.—Judge W. W. Callahan was charging the jury as this issue of the Daily Worker went to press, according to a wire received from Decatur, Ala. The case of Clarence Norris was almost ready for the jury after a trial that was even more speedily rushed than that of Heywood Patterson.

State's Attorney Knight concluded his summation at 4:45 p.m.

* * *

DECATUR, Ala., Dec. 4. — With defense evidence cut to a minimum by rulings from Judge W. W. Callahan, the case of Clarence Norris, second Scottsboro boy to face re-trial here, was ready to go to the jury tonight, unless closing arguments by counsel, and the judge's lynch-charge are put over until morning.

The defense scored in forcing into the record the testimony of Ruby Bates, who again repudiated her original charge of rape in a deposition taken last week in a New York hospital where she is recovering from a major operation. Judge Callahan had refused to recess the trial of Heywood Patterson for a few hours, last week, to permit introduction of this deposition.

Joseph Brodsky, International Labor Defense lawyer, read the deposition into the record.

Limits Defense.

The state rested its case at 10:04, and before two o'clock Judge Callahan had forced the defense to conclude its presentation, by cutting short all questions of witnesses by defense counsel.

Callahan ruled that each side must be limited to three-quarters of an hour in its arguments, though if his charge to the jury is anything like the one he made in the Patterson case, this will add an hour and a quarter of instruction and incitement to a lynch verdict from the bench, to the prosecution's allotted time.

It appeared late this afternoon that

(Continued on Page 2)

Spivak's Article on Decatur Trial, News of Protests on P. 3

Information regarding mass Scottsboro protests and demonstrations throughout the country as well as John L. Spivak's special article on the Decatur trial will be found on page 3 of today's issue.

GOV'T PLANS $400,000,000 NEW TAXES

Heaviest Burden Will Fall on Masses to Aid Wall Street Loans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. — That the next Congress will impose new taxes on the masses amounting to over $400,000,000 was admitted today by the members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

At the same time, the Roosevelt government is permitting the surtaxes on large incomes, and certain taxes on corporations and dividends, to expire at the end of this year, without making any attempt to renew them.

In addition, the Roosevelt government has extended the Hoover excise taxes, which take over $600,000,000 every year from the mass of small consumers.

Wall Street Loans.

While levying these huge taxes on the masses, the Roosevelt government has persistently refused to levy any kind of heavy surtax on large incomes or corporations. It has refused to consider any capital levy on Wall Street fortunes.

The occasion for new, heavy taxes comes from the fact that the Roosevelt government is granting such enormous subsidies to Wall Street monopolies through the R.F.C. and N.R.A. agencies.

A typical government expense is the $700,000,000 loan, which is held largely by Wall Street banks which is falling due on Dec. 17. It is to meet such bank loans that the Roosevelt government is resorting to new taxes on the masses.

Over $4,000,000,000 has been set aside by Roosevelt, for example, to guarantee mortgages held by banks and investors. The total subsidy to monopoly capital by the Roosevelt government has been estimated to reach $11,000,000,000. This must be paid for by taxes.

It is significant that the government is raising new taxes to pay the loans of the very same Wall Street interests who have been receiving the government subsidies.

War Program

In addition, the Roosevelt government has launched the largest war building program in the history of the country, having spent already more than $1,000,000,000 for war materials in the last six months alone.

That the main burden of the government tax program is laid on the masses was revealed by the recent Senate investigations into the income taxes of the country's richest bankers, most of whom paid no income taxes at all.

The Committee of the House is making a pretense of tackling this problem, but the fundamental profit and loss exemptions, which permit wholesale evasion, will probably be retained.

Indirect Sales Tax

The Roosevelt government has succeeded in putting into effect a virtual Sales Tax through its various processing taxes, and through its subsidies for the deduction of hogs, cotton, wheat, and corn. This takes a toll from the masses amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, the cotton processing tax alone amounting to $350,000,000 a year.

U. S. Keeps Gold Bid Steady as Big Gov't Financing Due Soon

To Continue Inflation Drive, Officials Declare

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Following the same tactics that it pursued earlier in the year, the Roosevelt government is soft-pedalling for a time its aggressive inflationary moves to prepare for the $700,000,000 government loan refunding that is coming in the middle of next week.

Then, it will again resume its price-raising program through further purchases of gold abroad.

The present price for gold has been maintained at $34.01 an ounce, so that the dollar rose to 85 cents for the day, after having touched a low of 59 cents last week. Government bonds also rose in response to this temporary halting of the Roosevelt inflation drive abroad.

It was made clear by Treasury officials that the temporary stop in gold bidding has in no way affected Roosevelt's resolve to continue cheapening the dollar in his fight to drive a wedge into foreign markets to permit United States monopolies to enter with their products.

Win 20 P.C. Increase After Marching On State Headquarters

Workers Taking Steps to Set Up Permanent Organization Following Strike Struggle Against Roosevelt's C. W. A.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Three thousand New York workers employed on the Bear Mountain project struck against a Roosevelt wage cut under the Civil Works Administration, marched on the State Civil Works office at 124 E. 28th St., and won considerable concessions.

This first strike on a C. W. A. job proves that Roosevelt has broken his promise of minimum and union wage scales, and further proves that concessions can be won on C. W. A. jobs through the organized strength of the workers.

Working under the Temporary Emergency Work Relief Administration, the workers had received $48 per month for 96 hours; under the proposed C. W. A., arbitrarily meted out to them, they would have received $60 for 120 hours, minus $10 for transportation charges, or $50 per month. As a result of the strike the workers won an increase to $72 per months for 120 hours, minus $6 for transportation charges, leaving them with a net monthly wage of $64.

One group of Bear Mountain workers who had been working on Home Work Relief during the past year were informed last Saturday that they would go on Civil Works' pay Monday, with a shorter working week and a correspondingly smaller pay. In the past the yhad received $24 per 48 hour-week with two weeks' work per month. Under the C. W. A. they were told that they would work throughout the month for $15 per 30-hour week. With transportation charges deducted this would have actually meant a 25 per cent wage reduction, when one take into consideration the increase in hours from 96 to 120.

Strike Meeting on Train.

This group called a strike meeting on the train on the return trip from work Saturday and voted to call a strike. It was decided to deputize the entire group to pull out on strike the other group, when they reported at Weehawken ferry for the trip to Bear Mountain on Monday.

At 5:30 the workers assembled on the ferry dock at 42nd St. Word was sent around that a strike was in progress. The police in their usual strike-breaking role, broke up groups of more than three workers and ended up by herding the entire crowd on to the Weehawken ferry. Assembled at the railroad terminal in Weehawken, the workers refused to board the train.

After milling about the depot for over an hour, the workers returned to New York and joined the second

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News Flash

Police Attack Youth March for Jobs and Relief in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—More than a thousand young workers, Negro and white, fought back against a vicious police attack on a demonstration before the City Hall for jobs and immediate unemployment relief. The demonstration was organized by the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council.

Six young workers were arrested.

Temporarily dispersed by the brutal police attack, the demonstration reformed quickly, and moved forward carrying banners and shouting slogans for relief and unemployment insurance.

Ten thousand spectators were drawn to the struggle with the police, and many workers arrested by the police were torn out of their hands by the demonstrating workers.

The workers then marched through the business section of the city to Grand Circus Park where a committee was elected to protest to the Boys Bureau against the attack, and to demand relief for the youth.

'After Feb. 15, Who Knows?' Says CWA Head to Delegates

Hunger Hearings Go Forward Preparing for Dec. 10 Meet

NEW YORK—"The money is to provide jobs until Feb. 15; after that, who knows?" was the brutally callous answer made by Frederick Daniels, Executive Director of the State Civil Works Administration to a United Front workers delegation last Friday.

The delegation which demanded assurances that Negroes and single workers would not be discriminated against by the C.W.A., consisted of representatives from the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Furniture Workers Industrial Union, United Women's Council and the Unemployed Council.

Wants Proof

Daniels, who had attempted to evade the delegation, airily denied all of the charges of discrimination and demanded proof.

Mass Hunger Hearings to secure the open discrimination proof Daniels requested and to prepare for the Dec. 10 Conference Against Unemployment at Irving Plaza, are going on throughout the city. The 200 workers who attended such a hearing at the St. Georges Church Sunday, called by the West Side Council, unanimously endorsed a demonstration to be held Friday at the Home Relief Bureau. The workers will mobilize first at the Turkish Workers Club, 402 W. 40th Street, at 11 o'clock.

Workers Speak

Workers arose spontaneously from the audience at the Hunger Hearing to tell of their plight in the fifth winter of the depression. Mrs. Da Vigo, an Italian mother with a family of eight, told how she was forced to beg in the street because the Home Relief Bureau denied her aid when she refused to send her son to the C.C.C. military camp. A Bear Mountain worker spoke of the hardships he had to pass through on this forced labor job.

A similar Hunger Hearing will be held Thursday, Dec. 7, by Locals 2 and 3 of the Workers Committee on Unemployment together with the Downtown Committee of Action at the East Side Workers Club, 165 East Broadway at 8:30 p.m.

The hearing to be held by the East Side Unemployed Council will be preceded by a demonstration at the 78th Street Relief Bureau, demanding more relief and opposing all rent cuts. The workers will meet at 347 E. 72nd St., at 11 a.m.

$80,000,000 "Loan" Dawes Got from RFC Is Now in Default

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A $90,000,000 loan of $80,000,000 made to the Dawes Central Republic Bank of Chicago by the R. F. C. is now in default, the records of the R. F. C. disclosed today.

This loan, the largest of the Hoover administration to any bank, was made to the Dawes bank two weeks after Dawes resigned as the head of the R. F. C. He resigned, it was said, to avoid having to approve the loan to his own bank. After resigning from the R. F. C. he became head of his bank again.

Collateral Depreciates

The huge loan, R. F. C. officials explain, was secured by sufficient collateral. Examination, however, reveals that the loan is secured by paper whose face value is only slightly above $90,000,000. At the present price levels, it is a certainty that the collateral is now valued so far below this figure, so that the default means the likelihood that the greater part of the loan will never be repaid. The Dawes bank is now in bankruptcy.

Roosevelt Follows

The policy of lending huge sums of government funds to big banks through the R. F. C. has been continued by the Roosevelt government.

It is a fact given but little publicity that Roosevelt's present chairman of the R. F. C., Jesse H. Jones, arranged and approved a $90,000,000 loan to Oklahoma banks in which he is interested.

The R. F. C. loaned over $3,500,000,000 to banks, railroads, trust companies, etc. More than two and a half billion dollars is still outstanding as unpaid. Large portions of these government loans which are, in reality, subsidies, have gone for the payment of interest payments to bondholders, dividends, rents, etc., to bankers and Wall Street [illegible]

Trial of Left Wing Leaders of Local 9 of ILGWU Resumed

Left Wingers Expose Officials Who Try Them for Disloyalty

NEW YORK.—The trial of the left wing administration of Local No. 9 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was resumed yesterday at union headquarters, 3 W. 16th St. The left wing officials, who were elected by an overwhelming majority of the members of Local 9, are charged with "disloyalty" to the union, and are being "tried" to enable the I. L. G. W. officialdom to oust them "legally."

J. Greenberg, secretary of the local, read a statement for the defense yesterday in a general denial of the charges. He presented leaflets which had ben distributed both by the reactionary Socialist clique and by the Kurzman clique. He showed that the leaflets distributed by the left wing local were mild in comparison to the vilification of each other contained in the circulars of the two cliques. Leaflets of the right wing clique charged that the Kurzman clique misused thousands of dollars of the union treasury to get control of the local in the elections of 1931, and other charges of corruption.

While the leaflets were being read Vice-President Kurzman turned pale and other members of the board seemed nervous. The leaflets exposed the fact that Jacob Halperin had taken money from the union for 10 years and was unable to get elected. He had chosen as his new campaign manager Max Schwartz, who had been removed from the Joint Board for graft and who, a year ago, had been a manufacturer of cloaks and suits. Schwartz is one of the chief prosecutors of the left wing leaders.

The defense statement pointed out that the two factions had now united in an unprincipled manner to oust the Local 9 leadership elected by the membership on the basis of struggle.

At the outset of the trial B. Cooper, manager of Local 9, who had previously asked for a dismissal of the charges, again called for a mistrial and demanded that the case be put before a committee of the rank and file. This was flatly denied. The prosecuting clique also denied the right to a Jewish stenographer to enable the defense to have copies of the speeches of those unable to speak English.

The trial adjourned, to be reopened Tuesday, when the defense will continue to present more proof of the frame-up character of the charges of the right wing.

NSL Students Mass to Halt Luther Talk at Columbia Dec. 12

Protest Against Nazi Grows As Lecture Date Nears

NEW YORK.—Plans to stop Hans Luther, Nazi Ambassador, from speaking at Columbia University next Thursday evening are being carried through, as the National Student League and the N. Y. Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism mobilized the students and workers of the city for a protest demonstration before the MacMillan Theatre, 116th St. and Broadway, at 7:30 p.m., Dec. 12.

Hans Luther, who is slated to speak on "Germany and the United States," had been originally scheduled to lecture on Nov. 15, but in face of the huge protest from students and faculty and the threatening demonstration by the N. S. L., he had postponed his lecture till Dec. 12.

An appeal to their colleagues against Luther's lecture was issued by seven Columbia faculty members, who called for a wide faculty protest against the Nazi Fascist agent. The appeal was signed by Professor Donald Lancefield and Morton D. Schweizer of the Department of Zoology, Dr. Addison T. Cutler of the Economics Department, Jerome Klein and Meyer Shapiro of the Fine Arts Department, Bernard Stern of the Sociology Department, and Jacinto Steinhardt of the Bio-Physics Department.

4,000 Cheer Call for Fight on Lynchers at Harlem Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

the attack has been begun to destroy the revolutionary unions, to deny the worker the right to organize and strike against wage cuts.

Alabama Cropper Tells of Struggles

John Moore, Tallapoosa cropper leader, told of the heroic fight of Alabama croppers to organize against starvation and the bloody terror of the landlords and their police.

Mrs. Williams, of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, pointed out that Negroes were trapped into the World War under the deceptive slogan of a fight for democracy, but got Jim Crowism and lynching on their return from the battlefields. She praised the International Labor Defense for its fight for the Scottsboro boys, and pledged full support to the nation-wide fight against lynching.

Other speakers were Lincoln Steffens of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, Sadie Van Veen, William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, James W. Ford, section organizer of the Communist Party in Harlem, Sam Speed, William Fitzgerald, Harlem Organizer of the I.L.D., and Schwarzman, I.L.D. attorney just returned from the Deaton trial.

Five Anti-Nazis Face Boston 'Riot' Charge On Wed. Morning

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4—Five workers arrested for participation in the Nov. 26 Anti-Nazi meeting here go on trial Wednesday morning. The five workers, Harry White, George Peters, Fred Sousa, Moshe Friedberg and David Walba, now out on bail, face a year or more in prison. They will be defended by the International Labor Defense.

The I.L.D. issued a call to all witnesses and all workers to be sure to attend the trial. The trial takes place at room 105, Pemberton Square Court, Wednesday morning.

Congressmen Help Nazi Propaganda Is Charge at Quiz

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Von Lahr, a member of the Nazi government's Propaganda Bureau, and is being distributed among Germans here. Consisting wholly of scurrilous biographies of prominent Jews, the book presents a photograph of each with the caption, "Gone to His Due" in the case of the dead, and "Not Yet Hanged" in the case of the living.

"This book gives the names of some leading Jews and there reasons why they should be executed," Gavreau declared.

"They've got a Mr. Einstein here," Dickstein put in. "What did they want from Einstein—?"

"According to this book Professor Einstein is called "Unhanged." Gavreau said the von Lahr book contains photographs of Karl Marx, the banker Otto Kahn, and Professor Max Warburg, brother of the American financier, Felix Warburg.

Unwilling to Meet Hathaway

Gavreau's reference to drawing American Congressmen into the Nazi movement in America came in response to a question.

"In your opinion, what can Germany expect from all this activity in the United States?" asked Representative James J. Lanzetta of New York, a member of the committee.

"They might eventually collect a few Congressmen," said Gavreau.

Fish was asked by the Daily Worker, following his testimony, whether he would appear personally again before the committee if Hathaway should be recalled to produce the documentary evidence of Fish's connections with Nazis.

"I cannot be bothered with that," he answered.

"I cannot be bothered to come all the way from New York," Dickstein, answered when asked by the Daily Worker whether he would recall Hathaway to answer Fish's denial. "I cannot answer that now," Dickstein said.

In introducing Fish, Dickstein made a point of not mentioning Hathaway's name or the substance of his Nazi exposure testimony.

"We have our honored colleague, Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., about whom some reference was made by some witness about two weeks ago", he said. Fish then launched his combination denial, demagogic, and anti-Communist tirade.

"I wish to deny a statement made by some leading member of the Communist Party that I attended some Nazi meeting with a certain Spanknoebel at the George Washington Hotel in New York City. The fact is that I have never attended a Nazi meeting, that I am very much opposed to their propaganda in the United States, that I do not know and have never seen Mr. Spanknoebel, and that I have never been in the George Washington Hotel.

"I wish to commend your committee, which has come in for much criticism, whether or not the actions of your committee are ultra vires (with legal influence). There is no more room in the United States for Nazi propaganda than there is for Fascist or Communist propaganda. They are all aimed against our republican form of government. Therefore, it is the duty of this committee to investigate the facts and to attempt to prevent such propaganda and nip it in the bud. I am inclined to think that by your exposure of Spanknoebel you have already gone a long way.

"Mr. Hathaway, one of the half dozen leading Communists in the United States, said before this committee that a Mr. Z. would testify that I was at the George Washington Hotel. I am here to find out whether Mr. Z. can prove it."

Dickstein attempted to calm down and reassure Fish. "Now, don't be alarmed. We are just trying to get the facts on Nazi propaganda, you know. You have had your own way in investigating committees."

But even that couldn't restrain the inimitable Ham Fish. He characterized Hathaway's testimony as " a typical Communist propaganda stunt" and he added, "I am opposed to any one, Jews or otherwise, who stand for Russian Communism."

"That is the main issue," interposed Dickstein.

"And I will go farther and say that your committee has done a good job in exposing Mr. Spanknoebel." Nobody reminded Ham Fish, what the world knows, that it is the Daily Worker that exposed the terrorist Spanknoebel.

Charles J. Wagner, literary editor of the Mirror, assigned to investigate Nazi propaganda, testified that Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States, refused to address a German Madison Square meeting to be held next week unless the swastika is displayed. He also informed the committee that the Nazis are organized in every state in the union, "particularly in New York, Illinois and California."

"Where were you born?" asked Judge John H. Kerr of North Carolina a member of the committee.

"In New York City," replied Wagner.

"Jew?" inquired Kerr.

"Yes sir."

The committee went into secret session. Public hearings will be continued tomorrow.

On Saturday the Daily Worker has 8 pages. Increase your bundle order drive over the top!

Del's Illness Causes Omission of Today's "Gutter's of N. Y."

Because of our caricoonist's illness no "Gutters of New York" cartoon by Del appears today.

Needle Trades Union Gives Answers to Lies of Jewish "Forward"

NEW YORK.—The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union today branded as false a report appearing in the Jewish Daily Forward on Saturday, Dec. 2, accusing the union of signing a special agreement with the Banner Skirt Co. at 327 W. 36th St. for a 40-hour week and work on holidays.

The Industrial Union declares that such an accusation is intended to cover up the horse deals that officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are making with the jobbers and contractors to drive down the conditions of the workers.

"It is true that the workers of the Banner Skirt Co. worked on Thanksgiving Day, but they did so in violation of the agreement and **without the knowledge or consent of the Industrial Union**, for which they will be called to account," the Union's statement declares. "The agreement with this firm provides for the 35-hour week, observance of all holidays and all other recognized union standards. The union agreement is available for all who want to see it."

The Industrial Union points out that the same committee which found the workers of the Banner Skirt Co. at work also found an International shop of about 75 workers at 327 W. 39th St. employed on the holiday. The bosses at this shop produced a permit from a union official.

The attacks on the Industrial Union are being made by Charles Zimmerman and his henchmen of the I.L.G.W. in desperation at the growing dissatisfaction of the dressmakers, who are demanding an explanation for their treacheries.

"The Dress Department of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is maintaining the highest standards in the shops controlled by its members. Every attempt by the bosses to cut wages will be met with the most stubborn resistance on the part of the Industrial Union and its entire membership," the union states.

I.L.D. Will Hold Bazaar to Raise Funds, Feb. 21-25

C. P. Calls All Groups to Send Delegates to Committee

NEW YORK.—The New York district of the Communist Party yesterday caled upon all organizations and workers to support the International Labor Defene bazaar, which is intended to raise much-needed funds for defense of the Scottsboro boys and other Negro and class-war prisoners facing death and imprisonment before the capitalist courts. The call follows:

The wave of terror against the Negro toilers and the attempts of the Southern lynchers to railroad the Scottsboro boys to death bring very sharply to the attention of the entire labor movement the imperativeness of rallying all the workers in the struggle for the rights of the Negro masses and against lynching.

In the campaign against Negro persecution, for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, and for the release of all class-war prisoners, the International Labor Defense has, and is playing, a leading and historic role.

Hundreds of workers and dozens of working-class organizations apply weekly to the I. L. D. for aid. To meet the expenses of all these campaigns, the New York district of the I. L. D. has arranged a bazaar to be held Feb. 21 to 25, 1934. The Communist Party of the New York district fully endorses this bazaar and calls upon all organizations to elect committees to the I. L. D. Bazaar Committee which meets every Thursday at the office of the New York district of the I. L. D., 870 Broadway.

(Sgd.) COMMUNIST PARTY,
District 2.

Maryland Lynchers Go Scot-Free

Milling around Princess Anne, Md., court-house, crowd makes way for automobile containing four lynchers of George Armwood on its arrival from Baltimore.

Zimmerman Helps Break Dress Strike

NEW YORK.—Supporting the wage cutting policies of the bosses, Charles Zimmerman, renegade manager of Dressmakers' Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, has sanctioned scabbing on dressmakers on strike called by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

In order to cover up this strike-breaking, Zimmerman sent a committee of strikers of the Dotty May Dress shop, who came to protest, to Hochman, manager of the Joint Board. Hochman told the committee to get out or be thrown out.

The Dotty May Shop bosses at 212 W. 35th St. locked out 25 workers for refusal to accept pay reductions. The Industrial Union declared a strike. The H and I Dress Co., an I.L.G.W.U. controlled contracting shop, is taking out the work from this shop. At the Dotty May shop prices for operating were 35 cents and for pressing 12 cents, while at the I.L. G.W.U. shop prices for operating are 18 cents and pressing 5 cents.

All needle trades workers are asked to aid the strikers at the Dotty May shop by picketing. Support of the workers of the strike against William Bass, 550 7th Ave. jobber, is also urged. Bass refused to give work to the Len Jay shop, where the workers rejected reductions in their wages.

Callahan Rushes Norris Trial for 2nd Lynch Verdict

(Continued from Page 1)

the case might go to the jury tonight.

Judges Callahan ordered the jury from the room to scold Samuel S. Leibowitz, I. L. D. attorney, during the morning, when the jurist objected to the manner in which Orville Gilley, the witness obtained by the State to support the framed testimony of Victoria Price, answered his questions.

"Gentlemen," said Judge Callahan, "I am trying to give the State and the defendant a fair trial in this case, and I am going to do it if I can."

The newspapermen in the courtroom hurriedly took this statement down for record.

Judge Helps Prosecution

Judge Callahan, who has watched approvingly while Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight of Alabama signalled to witnesses, and made signs to the jury throughout the Norris and Patterson trials, went on to object to the fact that Leibowitz slammed down his pencil once or twice in irritation at arbitrary decisions of the court.

In an interview Sunday with the I.L.D. attorneys in the flimsy Decatur jail where they are kept, all seven of the Scottsboro boys pledged anew their allegiance to the I. L. D. for the wonderful fight it has put up for them and is continuing to put up. They appealed to workers and sympathizers throughout the world to keep up the fight to save them.

It is generally expected a short adjournment will be made after conclusion of the Norris case, but apparently the court has not yet decided definately whether to proceed with the other cases after the adjournment, or to await the appeals which the I.L.D. will take in every case where there are convictions.

3,000 CWA Workers Strike; Win Raise

(Continued from Page 1)

contingent of workers who had now assembled at 42nd St.

A strike meeting was called immediately. Several provocateurs and disrupters attempted to disrupt the meeting by calling a second meeting. The workers immediately countered by chasing them off the lot.

Leadership Weak and Inexperienced.

A strike committee of six was elected to represent the workers, and the entire group proceeded to march in an orderly manner to the C. W. A. office on 26th St. The inexperienced and weak leadership, however, cowed the rank and file by saying that they would meet with police resistance if they shouted slogans.

On their arrival at the C. W. A. office they found the entrance flanked by police. After waiting for half an hour the strike committee of six were admitted to the building. After another hour of waiting they were given a hearing by F. I. Daniels, Executive Director of the State C.W.A.

In the meeting with Daniels, the weakness of the strike leadership was shown by their repeated concessions to Daniels.

Although the strikers had instructed their committee to demand $5 a day for a three-day week, workmen's compensation on the job, adequate medical aid and free transportation, the committee accepted a seven and one half hour-day, four day-week, 60 cent wage scale and failed to bring up the question of workmen's compensation for men injured on the job.

When the strike committee reported to the workers assembled outside, the workers booed and jeered the announcement of a settlement at a $16 a week wage scale.

The strike committee told the assembled strikers that they should go home; the strike was settled. The meeting broke up with small dissatisfied groups of workers standing about in the rain.

C.W.A. workers should organize immediately on the job, demanding: full union wage scales; workmen's compensation on all jobs; suitable clothing; transportation to and from the job; and no pay loss for time lost through stormy weather, sickness, etc.

• • •

No New C. W. A. Projects in N. Y.

NEW YORK.—When interviewed at his office yesterday, Travis H. Whitney, former vice-president and director of the B. M. T. subway system, who assumes the office of Executive Director of the C. W. A. today, laughed nervously when asked how soon the promised 200,000 C. W. A. jobs would be made available in New York. Mr. Whitney, whose wife, Rosalie Loew Whitney was very active in the election campaign of Mayor-elect LaGuardia, could give no statement of the proposed C. W. A. projects in New York.

Slipper Workers' Meeting

The Slipper Workers' meeting will take place tonight at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Delegates to the Amalgamation Convention will be elected.

ROCHESTER AIDS "DAILY"

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Ukrainian Educational Society raised $5.65 for the Daily Worker; Unit 5, $1; Unit 1, 85 cents; Unemployed Council, Branch 3, contributed $2. The United Ukrainian Tollers, Inc., of Hudson, N. Y., sent $11.25.

Scottsboro Fund Drive Backed by CP

Calls on Party Members to Aid Tag Days

NEW YORK—In a statement emphasizing the importance of immediate mass actions in defense of the Scottsboro boys and the raising of funds for the defense, the Communist Party of District Two yesterday called on all its members and sympathetic workers to support the Scottsboro Tag Days called by the International Labor Defense for Dec. 9 and 10.

Every Party unit is instructed to establish headquarters and mobilize its members and sympathetic workers for the tag days. All organizations are urged to apply to the district office of the I.L.D., 870 Broadway, for collection boxes and to hold meetings during the week to mobilize for the Tag Days and for the demonstration Saturday in Union Square.

Boston Window Cl'ners Strike for More Pay

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4—Window cleaners of A. F. of L. local 86 came out on strike on Saturday when the companies refused their demand for a 40 hour week and 85 cents an hour. Pressure of the workers for a broad strike committee has forced the union's secretary to declare himself in favor of it although all the strike activity is still in the hands of the executive board.

Window cleaners here have been working 10 to 12 hours a day on an average wage of 50 cents an hour with only one half hour for lunch. The workers have had 4 wage cuts in the past two years.

Upholsterers Meet Called for Thusrday

NEW YORK.—To organize the upholsterers against any attempt to destroy the conditions won during the recent strike, the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union is calling a shop conference on Thursday, Dec. 7, at 7:30 p.m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

Warning that the bosses have already started a wage cutting drive and will try to reestablish piec-work and discharge union workers, the Industrial Union sees the importance of immediate organization of the upholsterers. The officials of Local 76 refuse to call shop strikes in defense of the workers' interests. The Friahman shop, controlled by Local 76, has locked out the men and established piece-work, but nothing has been done about it. A number of other shops have violated the agreement, but the union has taken no steps against the bosses.

In the shops controlled by the Industrial Union, the bosses have tried similar methods, but have found the Industrial Union ready to resist every attempt to lower working conditions.

The Industrial Union now proposes to lead the shops out on strike, where attacks are made on union conditions, regardless of the do-nothing policy of the officials of Local 76. It calls on all organized and open shops to send representatives to the shop conferences to prepare for struggle.

Tea Party by Women in Haverhill Helps Daily Worker Drive

Haverhill, Mass.

Daily Worker:

A newly organized women's club here held a tea party and raised $6.03 for the Daily Worker $40,000 fund. At the beginning, the party looked dead, no fun, no life, no songs, but when we got acquainted with each other, then everyone had a good time. We women are proud that the party turned out well.

The women were so enthusiastic about the affair that we are planning other affairs for the "Daily." Everyone promised to make up many things for the Daily Worker parties, such as flowers, lace handkerchiefs, good things to eat. We hope to raise considerable money.

Comradely yours,
Eulalie M.

FARMERS HELP "DAILY"

ROBERTS, Mont.—We have just organized the "Cottonwood Farmers' Club." At our meeting we got up a collection for the Daily Worker. It amounted to $1.23, to help towards saving our "Daily." Comradely, William Jarvis, Organizer.

Silk Strikers To Achieve Unity Through Shop Committees

National Textile Union Calls for Fight Against Discrimination; Formation of Shop Delegates Council

The statement of the National Textile Workers Union on the agreement reached by the U.T.W. leaders, follows:—

• • •

The membership of the National Textile Workers Union at its regular meeting held December 1, 1933 unanimously rejected all sections of the agreement which deprive the silk workers of the right to strike and also each and every clause of this agreement which establishes the "Industrial Relations Board" and defines its functions.

Altho, the National Textile Workers Union has no faith or trust that the textile workers can hope to win thru the National Labor Advisory Board of the N.R.A. and its decision for a piece rate base for weavers' wages equaling $25 a week and proportional increases for all other crafts, the National Textile Workers Union will do everything in its power to fight for such piece rate and proportional increases for all other crafts. At present, the National Textile Workers Union accepts as a basis for settlement the present wage schedule as contained in the Agreement.

Direct Agreements of Shop Committees

On the question of the return to work, the membership meeting of the National Textile Workers Union decided as follows:—

1) That in all those shops where 75% of the workers or more belong to the National Textile Workers Union, these workers, through their shop committees, shall enter into direct agreement with their employers on the basis of the wage scale contained in the agreement as a minimum; recognition of the Shop Committee and/or of the National Textile Workers Union.

2) Members of the National Textile Workers Union have the right to work in all shops where they were employed before the strike and shall not forfeit this right under the agreement. No member of the National Textile Workers Union shall be forced to give up his or her card. All new workers shall have the right to belong to the union of their choice.

No Discrimination

3) The National Textile Workers Union will not send its members to work in any shop where a majority of the workers belonging to the United Textile Workers Union (Associated) remains on strike either because the employer refuses to sign the agreement or for other reasons affecting adversely the interests of all the workers of that shop.

4) Two-thirds of the broad silk workers of Paterson are unorganized. Therefore, every worker who came out on strike shall have the right to his or her job. No worker shall be prevented from returning to work in any shop where the employer agrees to pay the scale of wages called for in the agreement. The question of organization may be taken up with these unorganized workers only after they return to work.

5) In order to provide the necessary machinery for a general settlement of the strike and to protect the interests of all the silk workers in every shop after the strike, the National Textile Workers Union calls for the free, open and democratic election of a shop committee in each shop whether organized or unorganized.

No worker in a shop shall be barred from serving on such a shop committee because of his or her particular union affiliation or because of the failure to join any existing union. In larger shops representation should be by departments. All workers by virtue of their being employed in the shop shall have the right to nominate and vote for candidates to the shop committee.

Shop Delegates Council

6) In order to unite all shops, all unions and the unorganized on a city-wide scale the National Textile Workers Union proposes that a Paterson Silk and Dye Workers Shop Delegates Council be set up. Each silk mill and dye house to elect delegates from their shop committees or from departments.

This Paterson Shop Delegates Council would thus link up all crafts and every mill into one unbreakable united body in a silk and dye workers congress capable of uniting the rank and file silk and dye workers thru their own elected rank and file delegates.

Call For Unity

7) The National Textile Workers Union calls for unity of all silk and dye workers by building one powerful fighting union in the silk textile industry based upon the class struggle and the broadest form of democratic rank and file control. We are convinced that only upon the basis of this program can we improve our working conditions and raise wages.

8) The National Textile Workers Union calls for the building of a Silk and Dye Workers Unemployed Council to fight for adequate relief (food, rent, fuel, clothing, light) to be provided by the City, State or/and Federal Government and the employers. Wages must not be reduced in the shops to the point of starvation by the "share the work" clause of the agreement. The employed silk and dye workers must protect their wages by uniting with the unemployed in common struggle for their demands.

Executive Board and Strike Committee, National Textile Workers Union.

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

The Great All-American Flood

"Dar's gwine to be a' overflow," said Noah, looking solemn—
Fur Noah tuk de "Herald", an' he read de ribber column—
An' so he sot his hands to wuk a-clarin' timber-patches,
An' 'lowed he's gwine to build a boat to beat de steameh, Natchez.
Ol' Noah kep' a-nailin' an' a-chipping' an' a-sawin';
An' all de wicked neighbors kep a-laughin' an' a-pshawin';
But Noah didn't min' 'em, knowin' whut wuz gwine to happen:
An' forty days an' forty nights de rain it kep a-drappin'.

• • •

For forty days All-Conference teams kept a-dripping and a-pouring.
For forty bitter nights State teams in foaming waves came soaring.
All-Americans then fell, the first string and the second,
Conceived by well-paid expert minds, not too bright but fecund.

Collier's ran the list of Rice, Grantland, the old master.
Mary shall have but a penny a day: she can't work any faster.
Petoskey for end, Dzamba for guard, Montgomery at quarter.
Nominations lashed the decks, much faster than they oughter.

No two selections tallied which was quite within tradition
Noah wished the football scribes to hell and to perdition.
Roping howled and timber groaned and windward bent the mast
And still the fatal, cocksure lists fluttered loose and fast.

Caesar crossed the Rubicon but Noah crossed his fingers
Caesar said the die was cast, Noah hoped "this damn ark lingers."
Del Isola for center, for tackle Joe Lukeches,
The patriarch sailed on piously to perpetuate the species.

"It ain't gonna rain no more," he thought, and let loose a pigeon,
Hoping the boat was near some isles, the Aegean or the Fijian.
A note dropped on the deck as she returned, hearty and hale:
"For fullback the one logical choice is Lassiter of Yale."

"Jehovah's took me for a ride, I'm on the spot," he thought,
But to give the gink another chance, another bird he caught.
"Scram, mug," he said, "and don't come back until you find a landing,
Or with me your boss is gonna lose the old amateur standing."

The bird of love scrammed and returned to the old, decrepit mourner,
This time the cheery message read: "Ararat is round the corner."
"I had the goods," old Noah cried, "though I hadn't ought to gloat,
That dope sheet never falls me and this goddam thing will float."

As he dropped anchor on Ararat his beard shook with emotion,
He unfurled the flag to which he gave a lifetime of devotion.
And onto the peak of the mount he raised the proud, floating banner:
'No selections from our 'Daily' in any form or manner."

City Events

Role of Communist Party

Unit 1, Section 6, Williamsburgh, will hold an open meeting on the role of the Communist Party, tonight, 8:30, at 300 So. 2nd St.

• • •

Y.C.L. Membership Meeting

Section Five, Young Communist League, membership meeting tonight, at 8 o'clock sharp, at Prospect Mansion, 722 Prospect Ave.

• • •

Department Store Workers' Meeting

Department Store Workers open meeting tonight at 6:30 p. m. at Christ Church, 344 W. 36th St. All department store workers and white collar workers invited.

• • •

Open Forum of Fur Workers

Jack Stachel, Assistant Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, will speak on the role of the Communist Party and the Socialist Party in the fur workers' struggles. He will answer the question raised by our enemies as to whether the Communist Party controls the fur workers' union.

WILLIAM BELL
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CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
239 Second Avenue, New York City
Algonquin 4-4207
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 13th Street, New York City
Chelsea 3-0565
FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
813 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy 5-9058
METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
35 East 19th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-4263
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
131 West 28th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-4019

Brownsville Pharmacist Directory
B. ESECOVER, 417 Stone Avenue.
WM. GARDEN, Ph.G., 382 Hinsdale St.
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J. NOVICK, Ph.G., 499 Howard Ave.

Organize IMMEDIATE Actions to Save the 9 Innocent Scottsboro Negro Boys!

Sidelights on the Lynch Trial of Heywood Patterson

World-wide Protests Make Decatur Officials Change Their First Lynch Plans

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

ARTICLE II

Knight and I spent three and a half hours discussing the Scottsboro case. In the course of that conversation I told him that, so far as I was able to see, the whole thing looked like a set-up for a slaughter of the defendants and their I. L. D. attorneys: No steps to guard the Scottsboro boys; deep, seething hatred against "Northern Jews" who were coming in to fight for "niggers" and the numerous subsidiary reasons. Knight did not deny my charge that it looked like a set-up. All he did was bang on a chair with his cane and repeat:

"I tell you, Spivak, those 'nigras' will not be lynched."

"How about Leibowitz, Brodsky and the other I. L. D. attorneys?" I insisted.

He shrugged his shoulders without committing himself.

"Callahan is running for re-election this spring. He has not been liked in Morgan County. You are running for Lieutenant Governor. With sentiment aroused against the Scottsboro boys, as it is, and they are convicted, Callahan's re-election and your election is a foregone conclusion."

"Spivak," he returned, grinning, "you don't think anybody is honest, do you?"

Threatened With Contempt of Court

The day after I called upon Knight I went to Decatur and spent about half an hour with Callahan. The crusty old farmer judge did not want to talk.

"Let Tom Knight do the talking," he growled. "He's always shooting his mouth off. What I have to say I'll say from the bench."

Callahan's determination not to guard the defendants and their attorneys was obvious, and when I mentioned that it looked like a set-up for a massacre he just raised his eye-brows without saying anything. Then I mentioned his political career and he rose in great indignation from his chair:

"Young man," he cried furiously, "if you say anything about that, you are insinuating that my judgments from the bench will be influenced by political aspirations. If you say anything like that you will be in contempt of court and liable to serve a jail sentence!"

Since I am out of the jurisdiction of his court now I can say freely that his whole attitude on the bench was that of a man seeking to make political capital out of the case. His rulings, comments and speeches were designed to stir up hatred against the Negroes and then to exploit that aroused sentiment for his own and his Party's purposes in exactly the same way that Hitler arouses, and then exploits anti-semitism. Otherwise I cannot account for the amazing decisions he delivered from the bench during this past farcial trial. Both Callahan and Knight were playing to the lynch mob; that was evident to everyone at the trial.

Impossible for Patterson to Get Fair Trial

That it was an impossibility for Patterson to get a fair and impartial trial in Morgan County was a foregone conclusion. Other newspapermen and I had talked to citizens several days before the trial started. Everywhere we heard bitterness and fury against the defense and their defendants. In several places I personally heard repeated assertions that Leibowitz, Brodsky and the "Northerners" would be shot down in the courtroom. That there was no massacre is one of the miracles. On the Saturday night and the Sunday before the trial actually got under way, a house to house canvass was made in Decatur, telling the residents to keep away from the courtroom and that "all trouble was off." No explanation was made for this action. Whether the pressure on President Roosevelt and his action in forwarding the protests without comment to Governor Miller had anything to do about it, I do not know. There is one thing certain though: The world-wide publicity given to the set-up and the flood of excoriating and denunciatory protests undoubtedly left its effect upon the Alabama officials.

Farcical Decisions

Before the actual trial started and Callahan began to make his now famous farcical decisions on law which have amazed the whole world, he called the newspapermen into his private office to discuss our complaint about the lack of facilities for writing our stories. Originally he had refused to let us have a press table and even during this conversation he refused to let us within the enclosure where the actual trial was going on because of his fear that should trouble start in the courtroom the newspapermen would be in the way of flying bullets.

"Gentlemen," said Callahan when we were all seated, "this business of supplying seats for the press is a ticklish one. There is a 'nigra' reporter here from some paper or other. For me to supply you with seats and not him would make it seem like I was prejudiced against him. I cannot do that. If I set aside a reserved seat for him it will arouse a good deal of resentment among the townsfolk, and this is a situation that has to be met without arousing too much ire. So I don't know what to do about it."

A little later in the conversation, after we had settled the press table problem, he turned to the Northern reporters:

"You know," he said ingratiatingly, "I do not see why Alabama has been made the brunt of attacks on its exclusion of Negroes from the jury. There are no Negroes on juries in New York, yet you fellows say nothing about that."

This was the first expression of the judicial attitude Callahan was to show so brazenly in the coming trial. A little later the learned judge, in discussing the danger of mobs, said:

"Those 'nigras' are in no danger. Nevertheless I have ordered two Birmingham deputy sheriffs to stay at the Morgan County jail day and night. There is, of course, some sentiment against Mr. Leibowitz, but I have appointed two sheriffs to act as his bodyguards at all times while he is in Morgan County. As for you gentlemen of the press, if any of you are armed, I would suggest that you leave your pistols in your hotel because you might get into trouble."

That afternoon when we entered court we were "frisked," along with everyone else. It was under this condition that Callahan decided, even after he had bluntly told the reporters that the I. L. D. attorney was in danger, that there was no reason for a change of venue on the grounds that their lives were threatened.

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Framed Negro Calls for Fight on Fascist Lynch Terror in U.S.

I. L. D. Organizing Mass Campaign to Save Jordan

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 3.—An appeal to the workers of the country to fight against fascist lynch terror, has just been issued by Theodore Jordan, Negro worker framed to die in the electric chair, from the death cell in the state penitentiary here.

A legal and mass campaign to reopen the case before the state supreme court here is being conducted by the International Labor Defense, along with a campaign to force Governor Julius L. Meier to free Jordan unconditionally.

"Only mass pressure and action can force these issues," Jordan says in his appeal. "Tom Mooney knows what I am talking about. He has been in prison 17 years, and a giant corporation was the direct instrument of his frame-up. In my case it is the Southern Pacific Railway Lines, which has directed that I must hang.

"Sloppy sentiment, tears, and sympathetic expressions can do no good. Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, the workers and the Jewish people of Nazi Germany, Enel Lee, George Armwood, the Tuscaloosa and St. Joseph lynch victims, could tell you this too."

CWA Makes Negroes Register in Harlem

Say "Only White Folks Apply in Bronx"

NEW YORK.—The vicous Jim Crow policy practiced by the Roosevelt administration in the Civilian Conservation Corps is revealing itself in the registration for the Civil Works jobs, now gong on.

According to letters sent to the Daily, Bronx Negro workers are being sent to Harlem to register for the jobs. Only "white folks" are being registered at 500 Courtlandt Ave., in the Bronx, Negro workers are informed after waiting on line several hours.

The basis for the Civil Works jobs is thus being laid in open discrimination against Negro workers and is carried through by the Democratic lynch administration.

Minnesota Jobless State Conference To Be Held Sunday

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota State Committee of the Unemployed Councils has called a State Unemployment Conference on Sunday, Dec. 10th, 10 a.m., at the Labor Lyceum, 57 E. 11th St. The conference will work out a relief program to present to the special session of the State Legislature, which opens Dec. 5th. The relief program will be presented to the Legislature by a delegation elected at the State Unemployment Conference, which will draw up demands for immediate cash winter relief, and the adoption of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

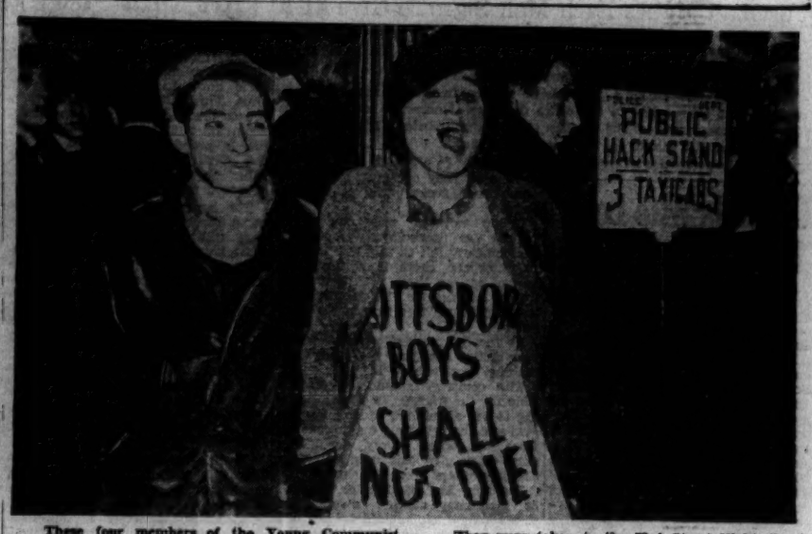
CHALLENGE BY PHELPS WORKER

PHELPS, Wis.—Runo Heihkinen, of this town, in sending a contribution to the Daily Worker, challenges other workers in Phelps to do the same and help keep the "Daily" in existence.

FROM YUGO-SLAV WORKERS

AKRON, Ohio. — The Yugo-Slav Workers' Club of this city raised $2.50 for the Daily Worker. $5 came from the Yugo-Slav "Zora" Club, of Tacoma, Wash.

Chains Defy Police in Scottsboro Protest



These four members of the Young Communist League chained themselves to a lamp post in the Times Square area Saturday in order to exercise their constitutional rights of free speech in protesting the infamous Decatur lynch verdict against Heywood Patterson, one of the innocent Scottsboro boys.

The four young workers are Shirley Cooperman, Ben Secundy, Jack Rosenberg and Bill Friedman. They were arrested by the police, who brutally beat them up while filing the chains.

They were taken to the 53rd Street Night Court, where the judge refused to give them an immediate hearing and ordered them held in jail. Their hearing takes place this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the 54rd Street Court, between 8th and 9th Avennes. Every worker, every opponent of lynching, every supporter of free speech, is urged to pack the court in a mighty demonstration to prevent the railroading of these workers to prison.

Action, Still More Organized Action, to Save the Scottsboro Boys!

(AN EDITORIAL)

THE Decatur lynch court, having "disposed" of Heywood Patterson, is rushing Clarence Norris, another of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, to a similar lynch verdict.

The ruling class of America has issued a brutal challenge to the Negro masses and the entire working-class. The workers, black and white, must answer this challenge!

Last Saturday's demonstration in Harlem, organized by the Young Communist League, was a striking example of the correct, immediate reaction of the Y. C. L. in organizing and giving leadership to the outburst of protest against the sentence of death passed upon Patterson.

Tens of thousands of workers have given their answer in militant protest demonstrations in scores of cities and towns during the past few days. But this is not enough. There must be more action and still more action! • • • •

THE Scottsboro boys have so far been saved from death for over two years by the determination of the masses of toilers throughout the world that they shall not die. The lynch courts and the capitalist class behind them now hope to rush through the trials with such speed as to bottle up and prevent any protest. The demonstration of Saturday in New York is proof that where the Communist Party and Y.C.L. organized the immediate protest, the workers responded in masses. These demonstrations are proof that if the Communist Party, in every district and unit lives up to its responsibility, a tremendous wave of protest can be immediately developed, despite the speed of the trials.

The task of mobilisating the toiling masses against the fascist lynch terror lies first of all with the Communist Party, revolutionary leader and vanguard of the oppressed masses of all races. The Communist Party in every district, section and unit must see that the message of militant struggle against the lynchers is carried into every shop, into every neighborhood, into every rural district. Mobilize the workers in the revolutionary unions, in the reformist A. F. of L. unions.

Members of the A. F. of L. and other unions, and all organisations where workers gather, should be brought into the united front against lynching, against the lynch verdict.

The International Labor Defense, which has led the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, has a special responsibility in the mobilisation for Saturday's demonstrations.

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SUNDAY'S emergency conference in New York City decided to set aside next Saturday, December 9, as a day of nation-wide mass protest against the Scottsboro lynch verdicts. Hundreds of thousands of workers must be brought out in protest on Saturday. The united front must be broadened. Neighborhood, shop, and unemployed demonstrations of all workers and all organizations must be mobilized. Organize the protest in your shop and neighborhood!

The Scottsboro lynch verdict and the frame up trial are aimed to serve the same purpose as the greatly increased wave of lynching against Negroes. The Patterson verdict is a part of the growing fascist attacks of the employers and their courts and government upon the entire working class.

Hold mobilization meetings in every section to prepare Saturday's demonstrations.

Hurl into the face of the lynchers the million-throated roar: THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS SHALL NOT DIE!

All Sections of Country Report Big Mass Actions Against Lynch Verdict

Demonstrations In Many Cities This Saturday

NEW YORK.—Needle trades workers will hold a Scottsboro protest demonstration at noon today on 38th St., between Eighth and Ninth Aves. The meeting will be addressed by Richard B. Moore, General Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, James W. Ford, leader of the Communist Party in Harlem, Charles Alexander, Ben Gold, leader of the union, and William Fitzgerald, Harlem organizer of the International Labor Defense.

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NEW YORK.—A Scottsboro protest meeting will be held Wednesday night at the A. M. E. Zion Church, 2086 West Second St., Coney Island, under the auspices of the Women's Council, supported by the congregation. Speakers include Greenberg of the International Labor Defense and Clara Shavelson of the Council.

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PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—A huge protest demonstration against the Decatur lynch verdict will be held this Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Broad and South Sts. Scottsboro Tag Days are being organized for Dec. 9 and 10. The streets and sidewalks are painted with slogans demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys. Banners, with slogans, were raised over several schools today by the Young Pioneers.

The Mass Emergency Conference held last Sunday with nearly 400 delegates present, representing hundreds of churches and organizations, Negro and white, declared to organise a series of neighborhood meetings and demonstrations here.

The local Garveyites are holding a meeting on Dec. 7, and will turn over all proceeds to the International Labor Defense for the Scottsboro defense.

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DEMONSTRATION SATURDAY IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—A huge protest demonstration on the South Side will be held this coming Saturday, National Day of Struggle Against Lynching.

The parade will begin at four o'clock at 43rd and Indiana. An emergency anti-lynching conference has been arranged for next Thursday at five o'clock at the Lincoln Center, 700 Oakwood Blvd. All organizations are being urged to send delegates. The conference will elect a delegation to visit the Mayor and Congressman De Priest to demand they state their position on the growing lynch wave against the Negro masses and on the Decatur lynch verdict.

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Conference Sunday In Rockford

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 4.—A Scottsboro anti-lynching conference will be held here next Sunday, Dec. 10, at three o'clock at 1015 Third Ave., with many organizations participating. The conference is called by the Engdahl Branch of the International Labor Defense, which is urging all organizations to elect two delegates to it.

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Atlantic City Meet Protests Lynch Verdict

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 4—A huge Scottsboro protest rally was held last night in the Waltz Dream Arena, N. Ohio Ave. The meeting was addressed by Raymond G. Robison of the Equal Rights League, F. D. Griffin of the International Labor Defense, Gladys Stoner of the National Students' League, William Vincent Mullen, Philadelphia attorney of the I. L. D.; Leonard Patterson of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, with A. J. Jones as chairman and Robert R. Nelson as master of ceremonies. The meeting adopted resolutions demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys and opposing the proposed Jim Crow municipal pool.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4.—The Rhode Island Section of the Communist Party yesterday wired a protest to Judge Callahan against the Decatur verdict.

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BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Local 11 of the International Association of Projectionists and Sound Engineers of North America today sent a protest resolution to Governor Ritchie of Maryland, condemning his demagogic actions in going through the motions of arresting the lynchers of George Armwood and then dropping all attempts to prosecute the lynchers. The resolution pledges the support of the organization to the struggles of the Negro masses against lynching and Jim Crow oppression.

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NEW YORK.—Fred Braithwaithe of the International Labor Defense

Boston Local Adopts Resolution Against Ritchie

district financial committee addressed the open forum of the Mooney Branch of the I. L. D. last Sunday on the Scottsboro Case and the struggles of the Negro masses. John Moore, Tallapoosa share cropper leader, also gave a short address.

A collection of $16.25 was taken up to aid the Share Croppers' Union. The branch decided to hold an affair soon to raise the balance of a $50 quota it set for itself.

U. S. Court Seeks to Disbar Ades for His Fight for Negro

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 3.—Acting to disbar Bernard Ades, International Labor Defense attorney, because of his militant fight for the rights of Negroes in Maryland, Judge William C. Coleman of the U. S. District Court here has issued an order to show cause why he should not be permenently disbarred from practice in the federal courts.

This action follows the previous barring of Ades from practice in the Federal Court in the Euel Lee case—an action taken also by Judge Coleman, to prevent the taking of legal steps to save the life of Euel Lee.

The basis of Judge Coleman's attack on the I. L. D. lawyer is primarily his defense of Euel Lee — which the jurist calls "fraudulent" because police claimed they secured a "confession" from Lee. Published photographs of Lee at the time showed just how this "confession" was obtained.

This basis of attack, it was pointed out, is even contradictory to the whole supposed principle of American law, under which every defendant is supposed to have the privilege of full and adequate legal defense.

The I. L. D. is mobilizing mass defense to prevent the disbarment of Ades, and as well will mobilize a corps of lawyers to fight on the question of the legal issues involved. The organization has called on all workers and organizations, all intellectuals, liberals, and liberal lawyers, to send protests against this illegal move to Judge Coleman of the U. S. District Court, Baltimore, Md.

156 Ask to Join YCL, Party, in Scottsboro Protest on Saturday

NEW YORK.—The Young Communist League and the Communist Party received 156 new applications for membership during and after the huge Scottsboro protest demonstration and parade which thousands of Negro and white Harlem workers joined.

Eighty-nine of the applicants were of League age, 28 were of Party age and 40 did not state their ages, but are considered to be eligible for either the Y. C. L. or the Party. Three workers joined the International Labor Defense.

Mass Convention in Phila., Dec. 22, for Jobless Insurance

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sponsored by 17 unions, including 8 from the American Federation of Labor and the Unemployed Councils, the United Front Committee on Unemployment Insurance calls for a Mass Convention to be held Friday, Dec. 22, 8 p.m., at the New Garrick Hall.

This mass convention is an outgrowth of the conference held Nov. 19 to which 64 organisations sent delegates. The Dec. 22 convention, however, will be of a broader nature.

The City of Philadelphia has furnished only 250 jobs for the unemployed out of 350,000 jobless and Mayor Moore again refuses to give the unemployed a hearing. The city administration has not appropriated one cent for relief since 1932.

Boston Stevedores Wage Strike on Job

Stop Work at Mealtime Demand Double Pay

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—Boston Longshoremen are waging an effective strike on the job against the failure of the agreement of the International Longshoremen's Association to include their demand for double time for mealtime work. The local rejected the agreement made with the bosses by Joseph Ryan, the Union's International President, a month ago.

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union has issued a leaflet to the New York longshoremen appealing for support of this struggle and calls upon the Boston stevedores to continue the struggle to tie up the ships completely. At the same time, the union urges that the men send rank and file committees to New York to ask for support there.

News Briefs

Palace of Justice in Istanbul Burns.

ISTANBUL, Dec. 4.—The Palace of Justice was razed by flames today, destroying priceless archives. The historic mosque of St. Sophia was endangered.

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Atlantic Storms Delay Liners

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Heavy winds and storms on the Atlantic are causing the delay of all liners due in this port. The Majestic is expected to be six hours late.

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Lindberghs Delay Hop

BATHURST, West Africa, Dec. 4.—The Lindberghs delayed their 2,000 mile hop to Brazil due to unfavorable weather conditions. They will take off tomorrow, weather permitting, it was reported.

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2000 Liquor Licenses To Be Issued

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—2000 liquor licenses will be issued by tomorrow, the Liquor Board announced today.

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Four of Crew Killed in Train Wreck

SPOKANE, Dec. 4.—Four of the crew were killed and two injured when a Great Northern freight train crashed into a rock slide here last night.

FURNITURE UNIT RAISES $8.25

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The Furniture Unit, Communist Party, of this city held a house party for the Daily Worker. $8.25 was raised at this affair to help save our "Daily."

National Events

Auto Workers' Meeting

Auto Workers' Union, Branch No. 4, will hold a mass meeting Thursday at 7:30 at 4950 Martin Hall, West Side. Philip Raymond, National Secretary of the A. W. U., will speak on: "Was the Tool and Diemakers' Strike a Success?"

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Taxi Workers Fraction Meeting

CHICAGO.—A general fraction meeting of all employed and unemployed taxi workers in the C. P. will be held Wednesday at 2:30 p.m. at 1853 W. Madison Ave.

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To Speak on Germany

NEWARK.—Anna Schultz, former secretary to Ernst Torgler, facing trial for his life in Germany, will give an eye-witness account of what is happening in Germany today at a meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. at Sokol Hall, 358 Morris Ave.

Emergency Conference Issues Ringing Call For Fight on Lynching

Calls Nation-Wide Demonstrations for Next Saturday; All Organizations Urged to Adopt Similar Resolutions

NEW YORK.—The Emergency Scottsboro anti-lynching conference held in Harlem last Sunday afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution against the Decatur lynch verdict and the furious wave of lynching now raging throughout the country. The Conference called on all organizations to adopt similar resolutions to be sent to President Roosevelt, Gov. Miller of Alabama, and Judge Callahan at Decatur, Ala.

The resolution carries a ringing call to the Negro and white toilers of the country for immediate nation-wide protest actions to save the Scottsboro boys and beat back the rising wave of fascist lynch terror. It sets Saturday, Dec. 9, as a National Day of Struggle against Lynching and for the Scottsboro boys, and calls on the workers to pour into the streets in mighty protest demonstrations in every city and town of the United States. In New York, the main demonstration will be held in Union Square. The resolution follows:

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This emergency conference, composed of 185 delegates, representing 58 organizations of Negro and white, notes with alarm and intense indignation the wave of lynch and fascist terror spreading over the country.

For the third time, the lynch lords of Alabama have flungs their challenge of brutal terror into the faces of the Negro people and the whole of America's laboring population.

Decatur Verdict a Declaration of War

The death verdict against Heywood Patterson, innocent Negro youth, is a grim declaration of war by the white masters of the South against the nation of 13,000,000 Negro people held in bondage, and sweated under conditions of slavery.

This death verdict is a manifesto, an open declaration that the Negro people shall not dare to aspire to the status of a free people, shall not dare to question the superiority of the masters, shall not dare to win for itself even the right to sit upon a jury.

The white ruling class of the South has not been unaided in its attempts to maintain its dominant position.

Lynch Terror Rising All Over Country

Its death verdict against Patterson comes naturally upon the scene of a national wave of lynchings spurred and stimulated by the official pronouncements of governmental spokesmen, who condone, who sanction, who **organize and direct** lynch mobs against the Negro and against his white brother in struggle.

St. Joseph, Maryland, Decatur, San Jose: The thread of deliberate ruling class policy runs through them all, links them up, converts them into a crystallized program of ruthless, fascist terror against the white and Negro toiling masses, that they might take heed, and not resist the onslaughts of those who live by their sweat and blood.

But the sweated and tortured people of America, white and Negro together, will resist, will organise and will unite to fight back this wave of fascist terrorism.

The fight against lynch teror is also the fight against fascism in Germany and elsewhere.

Only Mass Action Can Save Boys

Immediate, organized, united mass action is the need of the hour. There is no other weapon at the disposal of the toiling masses. It must be strengthened and used with full force.

United mass action has stayed the hand of the Scottsboro lynchers for over two years. Many times they have placed the innocent boys in the shadow of the noose and as many times we have saved them through swift and effective action. We must act more swiftly and more effectively today than eevr before.

We, who have come together in this time of emergency, address ourselves to the oppressed of the whole nation:

Free the nine innocent Scottsboro boys!

Send telegrams and resolutions to Gov. Miller of Alabama and President Roosevelt demanding the **immediate and safe release of the innocent Scottsboro boys!**

Fight against rising fascist lynch terror!

Jim-Crowism breeds lynchings!

Organize mass violation of Jim-Crow laws and practices everywhere!

Call mass protest meetings immediately, organize street parades, marches in protest against lynch and fascist terror! Circulate petitions for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and the enforcement of the constitutional rights of the Negro people and white toilers and all oppressed masses!

Into the Streets Next Saturday!

For a common fighting front of all oppressed, Negro and white, against the reign of fascist lynch terror and starvation!

Make December 9th a nation-wide day of struggle and resistance against lynching and growing fascism!

All out on December 9 into the streets! Organize in united mass protest! Organizations, unions, churches, lodges, fraternal societies, anti-fascist organizations, mobilize your membership for action! Women and youth organizations, carry through protest actions, strikes in the neighborhoods, schools, colleges, against lynch terror!

Demand:

Impeachment of Governor Rolph, Governor Ritchie!

Death penalty for the lynchers!

Free Tom Mooney and all political prisoners!

Defend the victims of Hitler terror!

Smash the Scottsboro frame-up and lynch verdict!

Arizona to Send 2 Truckloads Of Delegates to Jobless Meet

Conference Tag Days Start Dec. 16; Jobless Insurance Signature Drive in Full Swing

NEW YORK.—Arizona will send two truckloads of delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment, which will be held in Washington, D. C., January 13-15, according to word received by the National Committee of Unemployed Councils. The Arizona State Committee is on the job building up local Councils in the many small towns in the state, where misery is indescribable. The relief is extremely low—lower than in almost every other state.

Tag Days December 16-17

The National Committee calls attention to the Tag Days which are to be held on a national scale on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 16-17. The local Councils should mobilize not only their own forces, but also all sympathetic organizations to participate in these tag days. This will be one of the main means of raising funds for the expenses of the delegations to the National Convention. The local Councils should issue leaflets, provide collection boxes and credentials to all collectors, and see to it that the boxes are immediately returned to the stations that are set up. The local Councils must not fail to remit the percentage of the returns to the National Committee without delay.

Signature Campaign On

In some of the states, the signature campaign is in full swing. Thus, for instance, in Illinois the Councils are on the job collecting signatures for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. With the breekdown of the N.R.A.—one of the last hopes of the capitalist class to bring about "recovery"—the demand for unemployment and social insurance is growing. It is necessary in every state to duplicate what Illinois is doing. In a number of states there is the initiative and referendum. Only in Washington and Montana have any steps been taken to put the Workers' Bill on the ballot. This must be initiated in all states where such possibilities exist.

A campaign should also be made in all working class organisations to get collective resolutions adopted in support of the Workers' Bill. Both signature lists and resolutions may be procured from the National Committee Unemployed Councils. The latest pamphlet of the National Committee "Why the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill—and How It Can Be Won," by I. Amter should be extensively used in this campaign.

Local and County Conferences.

Local and county conferences are being held in all parts of the country. The greatest efforts must be made to make them **broad united front conferences of all kinds of unemployed organizations, unions, fraternal, veterans', Negro, youth, small home-owners and toiling farmers' organizations.** The new form of the Unemployment Council should be clearly explained and the need of unity in the struggle be brought forward before all organizations.

Connected up with these conferences must be a plan of struggle—on the relief jobs, building up Relief Workers' Protective Unions, demanding a job or relief for every worker—Negro, youth and single worker, adequate relief for those not securing jobs, against evictions, Negro discrimination, etc.

The election of proper delegates to the National Convention depends on the struggles conducted locally and on the bringing into the local and county conferences all elements willing to fight against unemployment.

FROM NEW ENGLAND UNITS

LYMAN, Mass.—The Lyman Unit, Communist Party, raised $18.50 for the Daily Worker $40.000 drive. The Party Unit in So. Norwalk, Conn., raised $14.40, and pledges to continue raising funds. Harold M., of Cromwell, Conn., a farm worker, send a dollar, expressing his regret he could not send much more. Every little bit helps, comrades, to save our Daily Worker.

3 Leaders of Armour Strike To Be Tried

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn.—Three leaders of the recent Armour packing strike, Morris Karson, Wm. Schneiderman, and Norman Hurwitz, who were arrested Nov. 22rd preliminary to the police attack on the picket-lines, will go on trial in Municipal Court here on Thursday, Dec. 7. Three strike pickets who were arrested during the strike will also go on trial on Thursday.

Hughes Tool Co. Workers Defy Terror to Organize

Rank and File in Texas Local Critical of A. F. of L. Officials

(By a Worker Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Texas.—Colonel R. C. Kuldell, graduate of West Point and the general manager of the Hughes Tool Co., manufacturers of oil field equipment, has won the name of being the most tyrannical boss in Houston, Texas. For 14 years he has succeeded in preventing any form of organization in the plant. During the first session of the N. R. A. setup he posted a bulletin advising the workers not to organize. He stated that conditions in the plant were ideal. He urged the workers to trust him and his staff. The workers looked upon this as a challenge daring them to organize, and they accepted it.

During this 14 years of the saber rattling Hitlerism of Kuldell, the A. F. of L. looked on fearing to make any attempt to organize the workers.

The workers, seeing the need of organization, and not knowing where to meet, asked for permission to use the A. F. of L. Labor Temple. The A. F. of L., seeing that the workers were going to organize, crawled upon the band wagon. After the workers forced a reduction in the initiation fee of the A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists, they joined up with the A. F. of L.

Manager Kuldell sensed the militancy of the workers and feared to trust the A. F. of L. to keep them in line. He let loose a reign of terror against some of the union members. One worker was fired, though he denied belonging to the union. When a committee approached Kuldell about the matter he refused to recognize the committee as representing the workers in the plant, in spite of the fact that in the plant, with a capacity of 5,000 workers, where 2,100 are working now, 50 per cent of the workers are organized.

Kuldell proposed a vote of the workers in the plant on the question of recognition of the union. But before the vote is taken he is doing everything in his power to organize a company union of hand-picked stool-pigeons to conduct the vote.

This union of workers in the plant is the largest trade union local in Texas. In spite of the fact that it is only three months' old, the A. F. of L. leaders, from the Washington representative down, are under the constant critical and sceptical observation of the rank and file workers, who have ideas of their own about organization.

Letters from Our Readers

"ONE OF THE 17 MILLION
Charleroi, Pa.

Dear Comrades:

Have you heard of the "Silver Shirts." Well, here is what they are sending out over the country, this clipping from a small town daily near Pittsburgh. I appreciate the work of the Daily Worker in the class struggle of the U. S. workers.

I am one of the 17 million in the army but am doing my bit to help the workers to become class conscious. No hope until they do.

The coal mines and steel mills in this part of Pennsylvania are not doing any better than last winter and the unemployment army will be greater than ever.

Hearty greetings to the Daily Worker employees. Carry on the good work, comrades.

DEAF WORKERS FORM C.P. UNIT; ACTIVE IN NUT PICKERS STRIKE
St. Louis, Mo.

Some deaf men who cannot understand English intelligently because of their short-time schooling or because they were forced to quit school early on account of starvation in school or various other reasons, feel the effect of their oppression by the existing economic environment almost worse than the colored people in America, except cases such as lynchings, etc.

Unfortunately many of them live far apart and cannot reach each other for communication of interchange of ideas and learn more. Among them there cannot be found those who have learned the Communist leadership, its aims, purposes, etc., except a very few who are found to dot their existence in distant sections of the country. They grope in darkness in their view of the world.

An incident has happened in St. Louis that brought together three deaf men who have learned more or less the teachings of Communism. They joined the Communist Party. They taught and organized several deaf people, forming a Party unit or nucleus of their own. It is believed that it is the first Party unit ever started by the deaf comrades in America.

Today they are growing in size in terms of membership. They are anxious to hear if there are any other Party units formed by the deaf. They need intelligent speakers and interpreters. They can be agitated into action.

* * *

Note: These deaf comrades participated actively in the St. Louis nutpickers' strike. They helped on the picket line and in other strike duties.

Much to our regret, the Communist Party has no speakers that can address deaf audiences, or interpreters. The comrades now in the Party unit should develop themselves; winning over the large number of deaf people that now know nothing about the Communist Party.

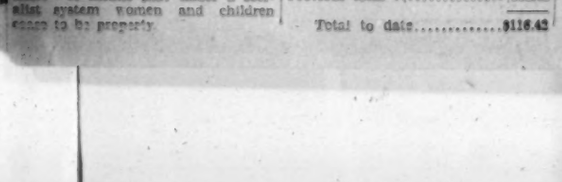
MAKING GOOD USE OF THE DAILY WORKER
Bronx, N. Y.

I am a comparatively new subscriber to the Daily Worker and do not know but that the suggestion I want to make may not be a new one to the worker readers.

After contacting a worker who is not yet conscious of his class rating and discussing the movement with him, I add his name to my list of "prospects," I call them.

Each day after reading my "Daily," I remail my copy to the next name on my list—sometimes marking in blue pencil some significant or particularly interesting article.

I believe this an effective way of following up my discussions—and with the foreful influence that the "Daily" must eventually exert on my prospects, I feel confident that we can ultimately make comrades out of these workers.



Continuing from yesterday those paragraphs from the Communist Manifesto particularly applicable to the questions of the "role of working-class women in the revolutionary movement" and to their problems in rearing their children, we go on to those lines which show simply and plainly that since women are doubly exploited under capitalism it is doubly their business to put up a bitter, relentless and uncompromising battle for the abolition of that system.

Does her fight assume different forms from that of working men? And if so, why? These questions we shall discuss later. Here are the useful, guiding lines that so accurately state the case.

THE FAMILY—AND CAPITALISM
(From the Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels).

"But you Communists would introduce community of women, screams the whole bourgeoisie in chorus.

"The bourgeois sees in his wife a mere instrument of production. He hears that the instruments of production are to be exploited in common, and naturally, can come to no other conclusion that the lot of being common will likewise fall to the women.

"He has not even a suspicion that the real point aimed at is to do away with the status of women as mere instruments of production.

"For the rest, nothing is more ridiculous than the virtuous indignation of our bourgeois at the community of women which, they pretend, is to be openly and officially established by the Communists. The Communists have no need to introduce community of women; it has existed almost from time immemorial.

"Our bourgeois, not content with having the wives and daughters of their proletarians at their disposal, not to speak of common prostitutes, take the greatest pleasure in seducing each other's wives.

"Bourgeois marriage is in reality a system of wives in common and thus, at the most, what the Communists might possibly be reproached with is that they desire to introduce, in substitution for a hypocritically concealed, an openly legalized community of women. For the rest, it is self-evident, that the abolition of the community of women springing from that system, i. e., of prostitution both public and private."

Now what could be plainer than that? It means that under a socialist system women and children cease to be property.

The conference against the high cost of living, called by the U. C. W. C. W. (United Council of Working Class Women), which met at Ambassador Hall on Nov. 19, opened a determined struggle for lower prices on foods. The Executive Committee against the High Cost of Living, which was elected at this meeting, has quarters at 450 E. 171st St., instead of the address previously reported.

Two leaflets have already been given out, and a number of well-received open-air meetings held. Demands for lower prices were sent to most large bakeries. The responses were varied, mostly antagonistic. In some stores prices have already been brought down as a result of these activities.

A second mass meeting was held at Ambassador Hall last Friday night. Demands to be served on dairies are under consideration. No strikes have been called as yet, but some large demonstrations are being planned. Similar, and very successful, activities are being carried on in Brownsville. All women interested in bringing down the cost of groceries should get in touch with the Women's Councils.

A highly successful houseparty was held last Saturday evening under the direction of Comrade Sara L., who wrote to our column some time ago regarding her efforts to organize Women's Councils in Harlem. Over $25 was raised at this party for the benefit of the Daily Worker.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

In honor of Torgler	$ 4.00
Previous total	112.42
Total to date	$116.42

Metal Finisher Thrown into Jail For Being Broke

(By a Worker Correspondent)

FLINT CITY JAIL, Mich.—Recently I came across a metal finisher who had been employed at the Murray Body Co., Dept. 120, Detroit, plant. He works on an average of about three months out of a year. When asked how much pay he receives, he told this story:

"Well, they work us in groups and never tell us what rate per hour we receive. We work all hours of the day, 10, 12 or sometimes 14 hours per day, depending on how the work comes along the conveyor. During the last three months I received from $35 to $60 per month, drawing a check twice per month.

"If we ask the boss what our hourly rate is, he answers: 'Never mind the

rate. If you don't keep still, I'll hire someone who does. There is a lot of men walking the streets, and I can get all the men I want.'"

This poor fellow had a wife and family to support but could not earn enough to keep them in food. His wife took the children along and doubled up with a relative, while he went on a farm and bounced about from place to place. The farmer finally told him to leave, as he could not carry him any longer. In desperation he wandered into Flint.

After repeated attempts in search of a job at the Chevrolet Motor Co., Buick Motor Co. and Fisher Body Co., he found himself absolutely broke and starving. The Flint police picked him up as a vagrant and lodged the starving man in jail. Such is the fate of the body workers of the Detroit automobile body plants throughout the city.

A great portion of the body work executed by the Murray Body Co. is supplied by the Ford Motor Co., of River Rouge, near Detroit. In this way the Ford Motor Co. gets its work produced at next to nothing costs. It was just this way the Ford Motor Co. succeeded in pushing against the wall and driving into bankruptcy such concerns as Chalmers Motor Car, Maxwell Motor Co., Lozier Motor Co., the Rickenbacker Corp., Dort Motor Co., Abbott Motor Co. and other prominent automobile manufacturers.

How long will the body workers put up with these conditions? Join the Auto Workers Union. That's the only intelligent answer. Don't be a slave all your life.

Workers To See That Mayor of Canton, O., Pays Cash for Relief

(By a Metal Worker Correspondent)

CANTON, Ohio.—On three occasions in the last year Mayor Secombe, tool of the Timken Rolling Bearing Co., has viciously clubbed and jailed unemployed workers on the public square of Canton who were exercising their constitutional right of free speech.

On the basis of this brutality, Secombe, in his recent election campaign, promised the citizens of Canton that he would guarantee that the reds would be driven out of the city. But the workers of Canton did not react to this brutality in the manner Secombe had anticipated, and as a result he was overwhelmingly defeated.

Arthur Turnbull, capitalizing on Secombe's mistakes, was elected on the promises that he would guarantee free speech to all, including Communists, and that he would abolish the community store, local relief agency, and that he would pay cash for all city labor instead of continuing the present program of forced labor.

We, the Unemployed Councils of Canton, intend to be on the job Jan 1, when he takes office, with a large representative committee to remind Mr. Turnbill of his promises.

Tinning Plant Boss Blacklists Those Who Speak to Each Other

(By a Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—At the Johnson Tinning and Retinning Co., the boss, not satisfied with paying miserably low wages for work in a room filled with sulphuric acid fumes, which makes breathing nearly impossible, and of course, ruins the lungs of any man in a very short time, insists that the workers do not speak to each other. This is not all. If two workers get together during lunch hour, one of them will surely be fired that same night. But the boss is not through yet. He calls up every boss in town, telling the blackest lies about the fired workers, making it impossible for them to find another job in town.

For 30 cents per hour a worker must agree not to work for another boss, although sometimes he has no work for three and four weeks at the time. I am distributing the Daily and Western Worker. I hope the day is not far away when we can throw the bosses plus their whole useless system into the junk pile where it belongs.

NOTE

A member of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union wishes to exchange correspondence with an American member of the Young Communist League. Address letters as follows:

MIKE IZKOVICH,
Shehepkin St., No. 21-a-8,
Odessa, U.S.S.R.

Has your unit, club, union, I.W.O. Branch, your organization held a collection for the Daily Worker? Help save our "Daily."

Workers at Harvester Plant Forced to Pay for "Relief"

Foreman Makes Each Man Sign To Give $1 a Month to Community Chest

(By a Metal Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—About a week ago we workers in the International Harvester Works were called to the office for a great surprise. Our foreman first of all asked some of the workers if they were married. If not, he told us to sign for $1 a month for the Community Chest.

Then the married workers he also roped in for $1 a month, with the remark that they are giving this "for some poor sucker who is on the street."

Fellow workers, when we single fellows are unemployed, what does the company tell us to do? "In your neighborhood there is a flophouse, so you can go there." Is that what we are paying our $1 a month for—to get poisoned in a flop-house when out of a job?

As for the married workers, whatever relief we get, now they are making us pay back for it.

The company should be responsible for the $75,000. We have nothing to say about how much they can give and then they are making money from our sweat every day. Why don't they give this money? Why should workers stand for this?

Probably Mr. McCormick, instead of arranging another divorce for $1,500,000 (which he paid for the last one), can give this money for relief for the unemployed.

Workers, this is Roosevelt's plan of squeezing dollars from us, just as he is doing by inflating the dollar. The same thing applies to the N. R. A. It was a good scheme to give us less pay. We used to make between $35 and $38 a week, and now if we get $20 we are lucky.

NOTE

Letters from steel, metal, and auto workers are published on this page every Tuesday. Workers from these industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work, their struggles for organizations, etc. Get the letters to us by Friday of each week.

Officials Who Lost Die Strike Arrange To Get $44 a Week

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich.—The three organizers of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, Griffen, Covert and Harrison, who have no more organizing ability than a barber's pole, have set out to organize the auto-production workers. These N.R.A. birds (little blue cocoons) made a horrible job of the tool and die makers' strike. By means of an intended secret meeting for an election of paid organizers, they were elected at $44 a week until Dec. 31. The members of the Auto Workers Union should secure a membership card in the M. E. S. of A. at 26 cents a month. By rank and file action within the M. E. S. of A. these members, acting with the advanced workers in the M. E. S. of A., can put this union on a rank and file basis. In fact there is no reason why the M. E. S. of A. should not merge with the A. W. U., the best solution of the scheme of united front of labor.

CHRYSLER EMPLOYEE.

P. S.—Congratulations, Comrade Hathaway, on your masterly presentation of the N. R. A. set-up, at the Finnish Hall, Detroit. It was a gem of oratory.

Chicago Takes Action To Put Fund Drive Over Top

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1—Vigorous steps are being taken by workers here to put the Daily Worker $40,000 drive over the top.

The plan of action for raising Chicago's quota of $5,000, involves the visiting by special speakers of meetings and affairs of trade unions, mass organizations, for rallying support for the "Daily". Every Party member is further pledged to raise at least $1 each in the campaign. Organizations which have not taken an active part in the drive will be called upon to do their share in helping to save our Daily Worker.

In addition, a number of large affairs will be held this month and in January for the "Daily", including a Red Press Ball on Dec. 24th; District wide tag days on Jan. 6th and 7th.

Cleveland Bazaar

A Red Bazaar for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, Sat. and Sun., Dec. 9th-10th, at the Prospect Auditorium, 2612 Prospect Ave. Bargains galore. Concerts and dancing. All Cleveland workers should attend this affair, have a good time and help our "Daily".

Activity Continues

There is no let-up in the $40,000 drive. Workers, realizing the great need of the Daily Worker in their struggles, are doing fine work in helping to raise the remaining $10.000 of the total $40,000 quota. The United Front Committee of Linden, N. J., held an affair at which 300 workers were present and raised $25 for the "Daily".

Sindenis Help

Students of physics and mathematics at Columbia University contributed $6, and $3 was raised at a New York City College Phi Beta Kappa meeting for the Daily Worker. These students challenge students of other universities to do likewise. The students write, "The Daily Worker fights against a system which has no place for thousands of students; it fights against a system in which science is exploited for the sake of profits for the capitalists; it fights against a system which periodically utilizes students as cannon-fodder."

This is a good expression of student unity with the working class. Let's see what college will send the largest contribution to the Daily Worker!

$10,000 More

We need $10,000 more to complete the $40,000 drive. Let's do it and make the drive a complete success. The Daily Worker is in great need. A dollar from every reader! Every worker get contributions from his fellow-workers. All together! Let's put the Drive over the top quickly!

* * *

Total Friday, Dec. 1	$ 962.58
Previously recorded	29,096.42
Total to date	$30,059.42

DIST. No. 1

E. Carlson	1.00
Col by Shimalites	
10 names	6.50
10 names	4.50
Lynn Un	18.50
Coin Cards	
2 cards	.83
Anon, Brockton	.40
Tag Day	
Dist 1	20.00
Total Dec 1	51.73
Total to date	$478.10

DIST. No. 2

H Perlman	3.50
Dr Luttinger	1.00
L Elder	3.00
S Leavitt	1.00
A Reader	1.00
M Koppman	1.00
Fanny F	1.00
Nature Friends	3.00
A Few Teachers	7.15
Koke Koche	6.00
Rothstein	.50
C. Levine	.50
Stirrias	1.70
ZZelenitz	
2 names	.15
A Stris	
2 names	1.00
J Sciassian	1.00
G Babostolo	.20
E Willis	3.30
M Grand	
5 names	2.00
Acme Theatre	10.00
Brownsville WC	1.60
W S Wkrs C	10.00
Mapleton W C	2.80
E Side W C	1.00
E S Wkrs C	1.40
Mid Bronx W C	5.00
F Simon	.50
Paul Evans	1.35
Tag Days	
Burnet	.90
Turkish W C	15.30
German W C,	
8 Boxes	8.00
Amer Y'th C,	
7 boxes	5.00
NTWU, Sec 2,	
3 boxes	1.07
SecGreek W C,	
2 boxes	1.07
Sec 4	38.32
Sec 3, Un 1	
Sec 2, Un 14-2B	5.38
Sec 2, Un 10,	
5 boxes	2.91
Sec 3, Un 12,	
8 boxes	6.40
Sec 3, Un 7,	
5 boxes	3.20
Sec 2, Un 8, 5	1.01
Sec 2, Un 9-B	.57
Sec 2, Un 18-6	2.75
Sec 3, Un 17-3	3.60
Sec 2, Un 6-2B	6.20
3-B-4B	3.35
2-B	.35
4-B-9	2.40
11-3	.85
8-2	.35
3-B	.39
20-3-4B	4.38
2-B	.38
6-B-2B	2.90
Sec 1, Un 1-D	2.65
Sec 3, Un 1-B	1.22
Sec 2, Un 5	2.30
Sec 4, Un 417	.50
Sec 2	
Un 10-2B	3.14
Un 6	.80
Un 13	1.49
Un 9-3B	2.41
Un 9-8	.53
Un 2-8-2B	3.94
Un 13-8	.58
Un 17	1.02
Un 8	.59
NTWU 2	1.11
Total Dec 1	322.47
Tot to date	13301.66

DIST. No. 3

Trawinski	.25
Col by Stanley,	
YCL	1.00
Bohemian Wkrs	6.77
Dickson City Un	5.00
Coin Cards	
S. A Pino	1.00
3-of	2.70
Total Dec 1	16.72
Total to date	1739.49

DIST. No. 4

Un 5, Rock	1.00
Un 1, Rock	.85
Ukrain 2 Soc	
List 130781	2.85
3 names	
List 130780	
10 names	2.05
Furni Un	9.25
Gasport Un	1.00
Ellicott Sec. Un 2	1.00
Post 187 WESL	4.25
Coin Cards	
3-of	5.80
Total Dec 1	37.80
Total to date	346.64

DIST. No. 5

So Slav	
"Bratsvo"	1.60
Wkrs Cult C	30.00
14th Buro	3.55
LDSA Br 60	5.00
LDSY Br 148	1.00
Wkrs Cl "Bopradak"	6.50
Johnstown Un	3.45
Beaver Val CP	1.31
Coin Card	
C C Nolte	2.00
Total Dec 1	45.31
Total to date	854.45

DIST. No. 6

Un 3-45	1.70
J Johnson	1.00
Col by Vasiloff	
10 names	2.25
10 names	2.75
A. Hanck	.80
B T Smith	4.00
Akron	
Un 1	8.29
Un 2	3.39
Un 4	3.26
Un 5	8.75
Un 7	.74
Un 12	8.50
Un 13	2.83
Un 15	2.80
Un 16	.35
Wkrs Coop C	1.35
Frei Ges Per	8.00
M Todorovic	
7 names	.90
Un 3-32	10.63
Coin Cards	
3-of	1.80
Tag Days	
E 141st St,	
Kinsman	16.40
Onda	.80
Fremont	.90
E 79th Sta	4.17
Wade Pk Sta	3.09
6021 St Clair Sta	4.65
E 79 Sta,	
Total, Saturday, Dec. 3	313.92
Previously Recorded	30,059.42
Total to date	30,373.34

DIST. No. 1

H. S. Taylor	1.00
H. Fuchs	1.50
Cooper	1.50
Semeniuk	1.00
Reichman	1.07
Total Dec 1	99.54
Total to date	1182.78

DIST. No. 7

E Peters	4.00
Mason and wife	2.00
Col Hathaway	
Meet	30.26
Greek W C	2.75
Lith Frac	8.00
Scand Org	.30
Pol Wom Unemp Council	5.00
Un 14, Sec 3	1.35
Un 4, Sec 3	1.75
Tag Days	
Sec 5	6.01
Sec 1	4.15
Sec 3	10.89
Un 1-3, Dear	15.37
Total Dec 1	79.83
Total to date	1745.52
Leo	.50

DIST. No. 8

M Winchevsky	
W C	13.90
Coin Cards	
F W Sta	.75
4 Chicago Wkrs	2.00
S. Tivin	.85
D Haan	1.50
A Nicoloff	1.70
Tag Day	
Chicago	153.96
Lists	
List 23771	
E	.10
Anon	.39
E	1.00
West Side	
Robert	.35
Albert	.15
Swirburis	.25
Talnais	.30
Paris	.05
List 25403	
Un 809	3.50
Grasbin	1.00
Van Lear	.60
Total Dec 1	174.88
Total to date	2566.55

DIST. No. 9

Geo E Hills	.25
Paavola No 1	.50
Green No 1	.82
Paavola	1.00
Hancock	3.30
STY Sub Dis	1.55
Un 8	6.00
Total Dec 1	14.62
Total to date	351.85

DIST. No. 10

T G Austal,	
Oklee	1.00
Un 5, Kan City	6.68
Total Dec -	7.68
Total to date	97.93

DIST. No. 11

P King, Butte	1.00
T Mader	1.00
Total Dec 1	2.00
Total to date	109.49

DIST. No. 12

Winlock Aff	2.00
Total Dec 1	2.00
Total to date	790.40

DIST. No. 13

Un 4	1.50
Un 3-5	1.90
W R Collom	.10
Total Dec 1	3.30
Total to date	974.41

DIST. No. 14

J C	1.00
J C	.50
Union City	
Mass Meet	11.22
Jewish W C	7.65
Col Lists	10.00
Women's Coun	1.00
Tag Day	
2 boxes	2.05
Coin Cards	
Thomas Dee	1.00
One-of	.35
Lists	
Col by Drucker	
5 names	1.55
Col by Axler	
11 names	1.45
Col by Rosenthal	
3 names	.55
Total Dec 1	34.67
Total to date	575.65

DIST. No. 15

Junior Br 94	6.90
Nerenberg Party, Sch 5, Browns	15.00
Br 93, Richmond, Va.	20.00
Debs Br 97, Conn	10.35
Tag Days	
Sch 4, Bronx	2.53
Total Dec 1	54.98
Coin Cards	
C. Economacos	.75
Glass	1.00
Total 12-3	5.25
Total to date	1,450.35

DIST. No. 2

Kempka	1.00
Mrs. Spirazo	2.10
In honor of Dimitroff	6.00
Grp. Students	9.01
J. Tryka	1.00
In honor of Torgler	4.00
Mrs. Hilker	.50
Col. by Pearson	1.00
Peterson	1.00
A. B. C.	1.00
A. Metz	5.00
Paul & Marcia	1.00
Pen & Hammer	1.00
8 names	1.90
Juzo-Slav. W. C.	
Col. by Matosich	
7 names	5.00
Col. by Martincic	
4 names	.85
Araski Br. I. L. D.	
4 names	1.00
Sec. 11	25.00
Unit 2	.15
Unit 5	.55
Unit 7	.25
Unit 8	.80
Unit 9	.95
Unit 12	.60
Sec. 10, Unit 3	5.75
Sec. 11	11.00
Sec. 15	
Unit 5	.45
Unit 21	13.85
Unit 22	2.00
Unit 24	8.25
Unit 35	1.80
Sec. 5	4.65
Sec. 9, Queens Unit	10.00
Sec. 9	3.94
Sec. 2, Unit 17	3.00
Peeskill Unit	
—Slats	1.00
Unit 6, Sec. 11	3.00
—D. W. Volunteers	
Col. Boxes	
Univ. Pl. Book Shop	4.70
Thorp	.74
Halpern	3.50
Ames	.92
Wehl	.30
Weltzman	6.15
Roider	.61
Tace	.09
Sagik	8.93
Lists	
Sagik	.53
Tag Day	
Resnik	.53
Tace	.10
Archer	1.38
Sec. 9 Far Rocka.	
Unit	.79
Total 13-2	173.80
Total to date	1,339.93

DIST. No. 3

L. Marty & W. Warshaun	1.00
Fiest	3.00
Coin Cards	
1 of	2.75
Total 13-2	5.75
Total to date	1,745.34

DIST. No. 4

H. A. Warner	.50
A. Strapec	2.50
L. D. Rosa	.50
E. S. Unit, Jamest	6.05
Coin Cards	
Vlach	.50
Total 12-2	10.05
Total to date	296.49

DIST. No. 5

South Slav. W. C.	7.00
James St. Unit	1.05
Butler St. Unit	5.00
Unit	10.00
Coin Cards	
A. Cenic-2 of	5.00
Total 12-2	28.55
Total to date	683.10

DIST. No. 6

M. Soiger	19.54
Unit 14-29	9.00
Unit 28	1.40
Tag Day	
Unit 11-09	1.10
E. 79th St. Sta.	5.11
Unit 2-24	2.52
Unit 1-14, Rachoff	2.02
Unit 14-31	2.24
Unit 3-31	1.03
Total Dec. 2	48.41
Total to date	1238.19

DISTRICT 7

G. Glade	.10
Coin Cards	
P. Stakich	1.50
Total Dec. 2	1.60
Total to date	1747.18

DISTRICT 8

A Ruth	2.00
Col by Bergmann	
8 names	1.00
Coin Cards	
Yunda	.95
Ferchurb	.50
Pechkler	1.90
Simpig	1.90
Pashas	1.70
3-of	1.35
Lists	
Col by Vacsi	
10 names	1.95
Col. by Marien	
4 names	1.13
Total Dec. 2	16.25
Total to date	3676.80

DISTRICT 9

A .Gambucci	1.00
Coin Cards	
1-of	.35
Total Dec. 2	1.35
Total to date	383.21

DISTRICT 10

E B Harris	1.00
Total Dec. 2	1.00
Total to date	98.93

DISTRICT 11

H Farrotte	1.00
Total Dec. 2	1.00
Total to date	110.40

DISTRICT 12

V Lofling	1.00
E Bohn	.50
E Steward	1.00
Total Dec. 2	2.50
Total to date	783.90

DISTRICT 13

Contra Costa 6.	5.00
Total Dec. 2	5.00
Total to date	979.41

DISTRICT 14

V Defulis	2.00
Total Dec. 2	2.00
Total to date	577.63

DISTRICT 15

Springfield	13.65
Total Dec. 2	13.65
Total to date	260.86

DISTRICT 19

Col. by Milan	
8 names	2.10
A Galms	1.00
Total Dec. 2	3.10
Total to date	142.46

Misc.

D G Berry	1.00
Total Dec. 2	1.00
Total to date	81.00

I.W.O.

Br. 74, N. Y.	5.00
Lists	
Col by Zelano	.35
Col by Bernard	
5 names	.95
Col by Halper	
9 names	.45
Col by Leibowitz	
4 names	.65
Col by Berner	
13 names	2.10
Total Dec. 2	9.50
Total to date	2773.14

$11.08 a Month Relief Given Family of Six in Iron Mountain, Mich.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich.—The Ford plant here the last part of October laid off close to 300 men. After giving most of the men six

weeks lay-off in addition to the more than 2,000 men it laid off last winter.

The relief here is terribly small and lots of workers are kicking about the unequal distribution. A woman applied for relief last month for a family of six. She got a card for $11.08, this to last a month. Two of her children are of high school age. A man down in her basement where he said the N.R.A. chased him, gets $9.60 on relief work.

I'm sending $2 for the Daily Worker drive, including $1 that I got from a good sympathizer. He offered to buy me a bushel of potatoes. I told him I'd appreciate it more if he gave the amount to the Daily Worker drive.

After I started to read the Daily Worker the other papers for me might just as well not exist. I supported our local paper, Iron Mountain News, for close to eight years. But the way it lied about the Hancock march and other articles about workers' affairs, belittling their efforts, is convincing enough to see what class it favors.

Most Steel Mills in Shenango Valley Are Shut Down

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

FARRELL, Pa.—In the Shenango Valley the mills are working very little now. In those that are not shut down altogether, the workers are so much dissatisfied that lots of them are trying to get on the relief list in order to get signed up for the Civil Works relief jobs and other forced labor jobs, hich are supposed to pay 50 cents per hour.

The bosses and relief agents here come out with a statement that nobody will suffer here. But look at what happened here Friday, Nov. 24. A worker was on the starvation relief, which the agents forced him to work for. He fell in the street of Farrell and was found by a colored worker, Mr. James A. Swanson, who carried the starving worker into his mother's home and notified the police department, who came down and tried to fine the dying man for being drunk. And when they found no whisky on his breath they rushed him to the hospital, where he died during the night.

So here is an article from the Sharon Telegraph, the local paper, on Saturday, Nov. 25, which says that a Mrs. Sarah Carr of the "Commandment Keepers" organization, cared for him till help arrived. But this lady did not care for the worker as stated in the article. He was found and carried to her home.

PARTY LIFE

Literature Sales Enable Units to Aid 'Daily' Drive

Kansas City Unit Buro Holds Discussion on Best Means of Spreading Paper

By E. T., Unit 12, Section 1

In our unit we have been able, by increasing the sales of literature, to contribute at the same time to the Daily Worker without expending extra effort. Please do not misunderstand us, comrades. This does not mean that we have not carried out a separate campaign for the Daily. Comrade F. in our unit is a crackerjack at selling literature. Wherever he goes, his pockets bulge with pamphlets on the N. R. A., unemployment, fascism, Jewish, Russian literature, stories, etc. When a worker says to him, "I have read this pamphlet," referring to the pamphlet he has exhibited, F. is not daunted and out come pamphlets and pamphlets and thus the worker is convinced and buys a pamphlet. Because of his enthusiasm in selling literature, he usually gets more than the price on the cover—sometimes 50 cents and even $1 for a one or two penny pamphlet. In this way, and with the co-operation of the other members, especially at open air meetings, the unit has accumulated a profit of $5, in addition to the money necessary for buying current literature.

The question came up at this week's meeting. What to do with this profit? A comrade sprang up and said "Let's donate it to the Daily Worker." The comrades then unanimously voted to give four dollars of this fund to the "Daily" and to keep $1 as a fund for buying literature for the unemployed comrades. The final result was, however, that the comrades enthusiastically contributed more money in order to give the "Daily" a five spot. Also let us add that with the profits, we have been able to buy foreign language literature and other rare pamphlets not obtained at the section.

* * *

By F. B. (Daily Worker Agent)

I noticed in Nov. 9 issue of the Daily Worker in Party Life Column a plan for getting new readers for our paper, a plan which had already been tried by a unit and thus is based upon experience, upon actual results.

I suggested to our unit buro that we adopt this plan, at least try it out in Kansas City. The buro was in favor of it and recommendations were made to the unit. At the unit meeting, however, the plan was not favorably received, the section org. secretary taking the floor, saying the plan was "mechanical."

I think this is going a little too far along the "mechanical" road. Certainly I am not in favor of doing anything in a mechanical way, but here we have a plan that is concrete, that has given results elsewhere, was given publicity in the Daily Worker, so other units could profit by it, urging that they adopt it, as their own, carrying it out, not in a mechanical way, but in harmony with the interests and struggles of the workers who live in the particular neighborhood where the canvassing for Daily Worker readers is going on.

I must say that our comrades are not taking the Daily Worker seriously. We say that the Daily Worker is our organizer, teacher and guide, that we can learn from it how to organize the unemployed, how to break into the packing houses, the needle trades, the steel mills, etc. Yes, and how also to get readers and subscribers for the Daily.

And yet, comrades, when tried plans, given serious and conspicuous publicity in our Party organ, are proposed for adoption, they are met with the stigma that they are "mechanical."

I look upon the Daily Worker as a hot-house of experiences, always guiding the comrades in their work and calling the masses to struggle.

I think it would be a good idea for all of us, before we make a decision on a question, to ask: What has the Daily Worker to say about this?

* * *

Note by Editor

**Comrade F. B. is correct about the role of

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman

AMERICAN school teachers and students who read Maxim Litvinoff's speech in the newspapers, must have followed with special attention that part of it which described the forward strides of Soviet public education.

This was one of the passages which Litvinoff humorously hoped did not transgress his agreement with President Roosevelt regarding propaganda. For although he made no references to this country, many of those who read his speech could not help making comparisons in their own minds.

"It cannot be denied," Litvinoff said, describing the achievements of the Soviet Union, "that public education has made gigantic strides forward. Instead of the 70 per cent illiteracy which prevailed before the revolution, 90 out of every 100 inhabitants of the Soviet Union are now able to read; and instead of 8,000,000 there are now 36,000,000 children attending primary and intermediate schools." Litvonoff later added that there are 2,000,000 students in Soviet workers' faculties, technical high schools and factory and shop schools.

As one considers the rapid growth from year to year in the number of Soviet schools, teachers and students, one cannot help thinking of the lamentable state of public education in the United States today.

The breakdown of the school system in Chicago is notorious. There, as well as in Detroit, I found that the fraction of school teachers still employed try to keep body and soul together on the scrip which their bankrupt cities give them for wages.

Now comes a report from the United States Office of Education which shows that Chicago and Detroit are no exceptions. The Little Red Schoolhouse is folding up under the Blue Eagle.

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THIS autumn alone, the federal government reports, nearly 2,000 rural schools failed to open. Sixteen institutions of higher learning have been closed since last year, along with some 1,500 commercial schools and colleges. Private and parochial schools are also closing in great numbers. In some places, free public schools have been shut down and reopened on a tuition basis.

Lack of funds, resulting from the economic crisis and from that capitalist greed which considers education less important than police, armies and political graft, has compelled one out of every four cities in the United States to shorten the school term. Some 715 rural schools are expected to be open less than three months during the coming school year.

Not only is the American school year now shorter than the Soviet school year; it is behind even capitalist Europe. Today the average school year in this country consists of 172 days as compared with 200 in France, 210 in Sweden, 264 in Germany, 210 in England and 246 in Denmark.

This is the situation at present, but the government assures us that worse is yet to come. The state of Michigan is expected to shorten school terms in 90 per cent of its schools. In Nebraska 15 per cent of the schools will cut their terms by at least one month. In Missouri 100 high schools and 1,500 rural schools face early closing. And further reductions in the school term are planned in New Mexico and Virginia. New York's schools are also feeling the crisis acutely, and teachers are being fired or having their pay cut and held up.

Apart from the disruption of school organization, there have been vital changes in curricula. Fifty per cent of the cities in the United States have eliminated important courses of study from their schools. Among the courses which have been omitted are physical education, art instruction, home economics, industrial art and health service.

* * *

THE United States Office of Education further reports that about 200,000 teachers are unemployed. It might have added that those who are still employed live precariously even in those cities which have not yet introduced scrip.

A teacher in a school near New York tells me that colleagues still on the payroll but not drawing pay for the past few months are economizing by picking up newspapers from garbage cans.

It seems that the charges made against the effects of the October Revolution, which never materialized in the U. S. S. R., have materialized in the capitalist countries.

It is not socialism but capitalism which is killing culture. Education flourishes in the Soviet Union and slides rapidly down-hill in America. Writers and artists create in the Soviet Union and are hounded in Fascist Germany.

Never has the contrast between the two worlds been as sharp as it is today. It is no longer possible for any honest thinking man or woman, regardless of former prejudices, to evade drawing comparisons.

* * *

ONE such comparison was recently drawn by Professor Harold Rugg of Columbia University. Speaking at the Women's Conference on Current Problems in October, Professor Rugg said that while the youth of the Soviet Union is energetically participating in the construction of a new social order, millions of young men and women in the United States are deprived of an opportunity to exercise their creative faculties.

"As matters stand now," Professor Rugg said, "from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 of the ablest young minds in America are idle, out of use, and degenerating.

"The so-called 'Lost Generation'—those born into the anesthetized world of the turn of the twentieth century—are adrift, brought up and educated in one cloistered and protected world and then plunged into a totally different one, with no assurance of a job and with no clear sense of values." No by-product of the collapse of the economic system is of more significance than this.

"In Russia youth was given a social program of disciplined order and definite tasks to be carried out under the drive of an idealistic purpose. Today 6,000,000 young Russians in the Communist Youth Organization are making a fine constructive contribution to the construction of a new social order.

"Here is war psychology of dramatic action which is so dear to youth, set to the great building tasks of peace."

Some of Professor Rugg's comparisons are fruitful. It is a pity he did not go further. It is only middle class youths who are brought up in a dead academic world remote from reality "then plunged into a totally different one." The young worker has a continuous existence in the world in which he is brought up.

But it is a world of poverty and misery. Above all it is a world which gives him no education until that red-letter day when some mighty event, such as a strike, brings him into contact with the revolutionary movement, and thus with working class education.

* * *

MANY bourgeois educators have visited the U.S.S.R. and returned with an admiration of its school system, which they thought could be adapted to American life. But Soviet education is no more possible under capitalism than Soviet planned economy. You cannot transplant the tree without transplanting its roots.

The growth of Soviet education is made possible by the social system of that country. Only when capitalism and private profit have been abolished can the gains of industry be deflected to schools for the mass of the population. A healthy culture for all can flourish only on socialist soil.

Meantime, the revolutionary movement in the capitalist countries develops an educational system of its own. Its schools, classes, lectures, cultural societies; its newspapers and magazines; its art clubs and film and photo organizations; its theatrical groups; and above all its trade unions and political organizations, teach the worker the fundamentals of the class struggle. They show him the true nature of the society which enslaves and exploits him, and instruct him in the Marxist science which shows him the road toward a newer and better world.

Through this science he wil understand that only when the working-class takes power, abolishes the profit system, and begins to create a socialist society does mass education, art, and literature become possible.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

E. Marty and E. Fleet	$2.00
Previous Total	485.61
TOTAL TO DATE	$487.61

John Reed Club Will Hold Farm Problems Symposium on Sunday

NEW YORK.—First-hand reports on the Farmers Conference just held in Chicago will be made at a symposium at the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave., on Sunday, Dec. 10 at 8:30 p. m.

Among the speakers will be John Moore, Negro sharecropper of Alabama, who will talk on the Negro Farmer in the South. Moore was one of the delegates sent to the Chicago Farm Conference by the 6,000 members of the fighting Sharecroppers Union. The chief stronghold of this Negro farmers' union is only 300 miles from Decatur, where the Scottsboro Boys are now being tried.

Milton Howard, of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker, will speak on "The Communist Party and the American Farmer." The American farmers are beginning to wake up to the fact that the Communist Party is the only party in the country worth its salt. At the Conference the 700 farmers and farm women from 40 organizations greeted heartily Clarence Hathaway, the only speaker who accepted the invitation extended to all the political parties by hammering down a real militant program for rank and file farmers.

The John Reed Club was represented at this historic conference by Ben Field, its executive secretary. Field, who has been a farmhand, was present as a fraternal delegate. He will speak at the symposium on "The Revolutionary Writer and the Farmers' Movement."

The chairman will be John Wexley, well-known playwright, author of "The Last Mile," and a play on the Scottsboro case which the Theatre Guild may stage within a few weeks.

"Samson and Delilah" At Hippodrome Tomorrow

The Chicago Opera Company will give a special performance of Saint-Saens "Samson and Delilah" at the Hippodroma tomorrow night with the following cast: Marie Powers, Pasquale Ferrara, Ettore Nava and Luigi Dalle Molle. Giuseppe Bamboschek will conduct. Other operas of the week include "Faust" this evening, with Monroe, Standing, Power, Interrante and Ruisi; "Mefistofele," Thursday; "Norma," Friday; "Barber of Seville," Saturday afternoon; "La Traviata," Saturday night, and "Rigoletto," Sunday night.

"Peace On Earth" Arouses Class Anger of Reviewers

But Honest Playwrights and Writers Hail the Power and Vitality of Anti-War Play

By PAUL PETERS

With what energy and fervor the dramatic critics of the capitalist press rush to arms in defense of their masters as soon as the class struggle rears its head in the theatre has been illustrated the past few days in the reviews of "Peace on Earth," the anti-war play presented at the Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. and Sixth Ave., by the Theatre Union.

"Crude," "angry," "old-fashioned," "hysterical," "frothing at the mouth," are some of the adjectives used by these hired commentators about a play hailed by America's foremost literary men and playwrights as one of the most vital and important plays ever presented in America. Comparing the acclaim of the honest intellectuals of the country with the malicious, angry complaints of the bourgeois critics shows how sharply the class line cuts across the "pure art" of literary criticism.

Reviews of "Peace on Earth" in the capitalist press also reveal that critics, no longer daring to disclose their hatred for working class art openly, have become more subtle in their assaults. It is no accident that three of the critics attacked one of the few American plays to show workers in direct struggle with cries of "old fashioned" and "late in arriving." Listen to Gilbert Gabriel of the American, for instance: "College professors are not being thrown out of work for expressing socialistic ideas these days. They are being invited to Washington to advise the President." Mr. Gabriel seems never to have heard of Donald Henderson, kicked out of our own back yard, Columbia, for expressing some ideas about economics that weren't palatable to Nicholas Miraculous Butler and the Board of Trustees. Professor Henderson was never invited to Washington.

"This is a pre-Roosevelt script," says John Mason Brown of the Evening Post, "laid apparently in those days when professors were figures who were more at home on campuses than in Washington."

"I couldn't find any answer beyond the news that pacifism is not enough," wails John Anderson of the New York Journal, although a dozen worker demonstrations had been paraded before him during the night. And Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times, chief organ of Wall Street, objects to "this bitter fantasy over mob rule in war time."

Compare these estimates with the reviews of the honest critics and intellectuals of America:

Sherwood Anderson: "'Peace on Earth' is vital and alive. It is full of the curious dramatic realism of everyday American life."

Mordecai Gorelik, famous scenic designer: "In a theatre which avoids all the main issues of contemporary life, 'Peace on Earth' is a real experience. It enters boldly into the sacred field of controversy and finds much to laugh and cry over."

Zona Gale: "'Peace on Earth' leaves one hungry for more of this kind of drama which is about something. Here is a powerful tragedy both in content and in dramatic conception."

Moissaye Olgin, editor of the Freiheit: "It is a very effective anti-war play, effectively produced. I urge every worker to see it."

Clair and Paul Sifton, playwrights: "'Peace on Earth' is real, exciting, immediate. It is a drama of today and tomorrow. We are sure that it will mean something to those who do not want to send their children or brothers out to die for 'dividends.'"

John Howard Lawson, author of "Processional," "Success Story," etc.: "This play is the most exciting event of the season; it is skillfully and imaginatively presented."

Stephen Rauschenbush, economist, expert on power trusts and big industries: "This play has the lowdown. That is the way company police shoot men down. That is the way sheriffs talk, and that is the way workers accept the risk of death. In the coal and steel area of Pennsylvania a large part of 'Peace on Earth' has been playing all this summer."

* * *

Workers' Audience at Chicago Forum To Hear Wicks Lecture Dec. 10

CHICAGO.—The Central Open Forum of the Communist Party announces an extraordinary program for Sunday evening, Dec. 10, at the regular Forum Hall, 59 E. Van Buren St. H. M. Wicks will speak on "Marxist-Leninist literature, posters, drawings, cartoons, newspapers, etc. from the French revolution through the three great Russian revolutions.

The exhibit will be shown at the Chicago Workers' School, 2822 S. Michigan Ave. and will be open the afternoons and evenings of Dec. 10, 11 and 12. On Sunday night, Dec. 10, part of the exhibit will be at the Forum. All workers and their organizations are urged to attend.

MUSIC

Bruno Walter Will Present Viennese Program Wednesday

A special concert of Viennese music with Friedrich Schorr as soloist will be presented by the Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Bruno Walter on Wednesday evening at Carnegie Hall. The orchestral numbers include Shubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Mozart's Minuets and German Dances, the Overture to Suppe's "La Belle Galathee," "Tales of the Vienna Woods" and the Overture to "Der Fledermaus" of Johann Strauss. Walter will accompany Schorr at the piano in two groups of songs, one from Schubert and another by Hugo Wolf.

The Brosa String Quartet will appear at the People's Symphony Concert at Washington Irving High School this Friday night, presenting a program of Haydn, Prokofieff and Beethoven.

FINNISH YOUTH BACK "DAILY"

TACOMA, Wash.—The Tacoma Finnish Youth Club and Tacoma Branch of the Finnish Workers' Federation raised $2.16, to help the Daily Worker in its $40,000 drive. The New England Finnish Federation sent in an additional $20, from Worcester, Mass. The Finnish workers are doing splendid work in helping to save our Daily Worker.

Stage and Screen

Rachel Crothers' New Play "Talent" Opens Dec. 27

"Talent," Rachel Crothers' latest play, will open at the Royale Theatre on Wednesday, Dec. 27, with Mady Christians in the leading role. Other players include Paul McGrath, John Litel, Pedro de Cordoba and Katherine Stewart.

"Whatever Possessed Her," a farce by Hardwick Nevin, si announced by Raymond Moore for production the latter part of this month.

A play about proletarian Jewish family life in the Bronx, "Awake and Sing," by Clifford Odets, will be presented late in December at the Little Theatre.

The Neighborhood Playhouse will present its Junior Players in "The Adventures of Ola," at the Heckscher Theatre on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, Dec. 26 and 28. Louis Horst has arranged a special musical score.

"Volga Volga" Coming To Cameo Theatre This Month

The English version of "Volga Volga," an historical romance of early Russia, dealing with an incident out of the life of Stenka Razin, one of the first revolutionists in Russia against the Czars, is announced to open at the Cameo Theatre late this month.

'Strike Me Red' Cast To See 'Peace on Earth'

NEW YORK.—The entire cast of 70 children in "Strike Me Red" have been invited by the members of the Theatre Union to see their first play, "Peace On Earth" tonight. After a "Surprise Party," held by the children Sunday, which included criticism of the initial performance of "Strike Me Red," a decision was passed to give three more performances of Potamkin's operetta in Brooklyn, Harlem and Bronx, for children only, free to shoe-shine boys and child laborers. Dates and places will be announced in later issues of the Daily Worker.

THEATRE UNION TO PRESENT SOPHIA DELZA IN FIRST DANCE RECITAL OF SEASON

NEW YORK—Sophia Delza will give her first dance recital this season under the auspices of the Theatre Union Sunday evening, Dec. 10, in the Civic Repertory Theatre. Alexander Semmler will be at the piano and Gertrude Karian will play the percussion instruments. Miss Delza will include many new dances in her program.

Second of Soviet Film Programs to Be Given Soon

NEW YORK.—On Saturday, Dec. 9, the Film and Photo League and the New Masses will present the second program of the series of film showings on the "History of the Soviet Film" at the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St. The program will cover the "Educational and Scientific" types of films and will include "Mechanics of the Brain," "Problems of Fatigue," and "Master of Existence," the latter being an animated cartoon dealing with the question of cleanliness and hygiene and made with marionettes, using the film as its medium.

The "Problem of Fatigue" is a film that should be particularly interesting to workers, both shop and office workers. It is a study of fatigue in industry and nature and shows the causes and the preventive measures which the Soviet Union has inaugurated for the benefit of the workers. Experiments are shown, taking laborers, typists, dressmakers, pugilists and others and explaining the results of fatigue in relation to productivity. It shows how accidents occur more often when fatigue overcomes the worker, and how his efficiency is lowered. When the fatigue of the worker is treated with consideration, we are shown how production increases, and the mutual benefits derived are possible only when the government is one of, by and for the workers.

"Mechanics of the Brain" is an illustrative study of the work of Pavlov, the world-famous reflexologist and director of the Physiologic laboratories in the Soviet Academy of Science. It deals with the fundamental processes of the physiology of the nervous system and their control and is directed by Pudovkin, who needs eno introduction to filmgoers. David Ramsey of the Workers School will present a short lecture on Science in the Soviet Union. Performances will be given at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday

RALLY and Soviet Film Showing "War Against the Centuries" at Firemen's Hall, 311 Beach 86th Street, Rockaway Beach. Auspices: League Against War and Fascism. Adm. 20c.

Wednesday

SYMPOSIUM on "What Recognition Means to U.S.A. and to the U.S.S.R." at the Scout Center, 2510 Valentine Ave., Bronx. Speaker: Gertrude Hutchinson.

CLARTE, 204 W. 58th St. Lecture in French by Dr. B. Liber "Comment un ouvrier intelligent doit il vivre aujourd'hui" at 8:30 p.m. Adm. free.

Cleveland

THE GLENVILLE Working Women's Council will hold a house party at the home of A. Gold, 835 Parkwood Dr. Apt. 4, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, 7:30 p.m.

SAFETY MEETING --A Short Story--By JOHN GREGORY

THE Safety Meeting came to order. Hawley mounted the platform. His fat little hands fluttered. In oily, throaty tone, he launched into his monthly spiel on safety. "Now, men, you know how careful the company is of your welfare.—We have one of the best records of any steel mill.—You must co-operate in cutting down the accident rate." He felt a mild sort of contempt for the wooden-faced gang of chippers grouped below. Drawing $5,000 a year as Safety and Personnel Director, he felt he could afford to adopt a democratic, fatherly tone.

"Bunk!" The single word shot out from the mass of men. They shifted, grinned laughed.

"Why, why, this is unheard of!" The pouches beneath Hawley's eyes stood out as his face whitened.

The crowd stirred and mad. ay for Big Joe, who pushed forward, silent and grim. Husky men all, Joe towered a head higher than most. He mounted the platform and Hawley backed off. Bullitt, the foreman blustered up. "See here, what do you mean by interrupting the Safety Meeting? You're fired!"

His head hunched forward a little, shoulders bowed from years of chipping steel with a 50-pound chisel, Joe just looked at Bullitt, looked, and Bullitt backed away. There was a menace born of hatred and misery in Joe's eyes, the menace of dynamite.

"Listen, fellows, you and I've been listenin' to Hawley's line of bull for years now. I for one am sick of it. I am sick of this speed-up artist here." Indicating Bullitt. "How about you?"

Broad grins and shouts of approval met Joe's question. He felt reassured. This was no sudden move on his part. All his life he had been in revolt against the grinding misery of a modern wage-slave. As a child in central Europe he was born to labor struggle. As a young man he was blacklisted and driven from the anthracite fields. And after the steel strike of post-war years he had been forced to move again West. He and several of the other chippers were members of the young Steel and Metal Workers Union. They had decided to begin struggle at this Safety Meeting. Big Joe shouted:

"This fat slob talks safety! We kick about our working conditions and get stalled off with soapy words. Why haven't we got salamanders to keep us warm while we work? Prices of what we eat are going up all the time. How about some more money in the pay envelope?"

"Wotta yuh goin' to do about it?" a chipper called. It was Gamney, known by all as a stool.

"Do? There's only one thing to do. Stick together and fight for decent conditions on the job and for more money. Strike and pull out the other turns if the company don't agree to our demands."

"Joe here is fired, and every man that joins with him in making trouble is fired. I am boss here." Bullitt barked glaring at the men. "Hawley, make a note of any other trouble makers in this crowd."

The men wavered, were undecided. Despite the ballyhoo of N.R.A. jobs were scarce. They were driven unmercifully and the man that slowed down on the job was laid off at once. All had families on the borderline of want and they knew that once out of work, relief was hard to get.

* * *

UNSEEN by Hawley and Bullitt, several of the men had come closer. Members of the union, there had been dissent in their ranks the night before. Not all believed that the chippers were willing to fight, but they were willing to risk their jobs in the attempt. At Bullitts' words they grabbed him and Hawley and flung them none too mildly out of the chippers' shed.

"This is our meeting now, Joe," one called as they returned to the group.

Joe spoke again. Bitter words. Burning words. Pictures floated in his mind as he talked. Of his work-worn wife that needed an operation they couldn't afford. Of his grimy cottage, drafty and cold in winter.

At first surprise had gripped the hundred odd chippers. That one of their mute number should take over this company meeting, on company ground, and agitate for a strike was unheard of; unthinkable. But it had been done. Their minds accepted the fact, and it gave them confidence and courage.

Joe's misery and rebellion was their misery and rebellion. The smouldering fire created by three long years of crisis flared into open flame. Joe concluded, "Who will strike. Raise your hands!"

The nucleus of union members, scattered loosely in the front ranks, raised their hands at once. Other hands shot up. Like a wave a fighting spirit infused the men. True, some arms went up slowly, prompted by grim looks by fellow workers. But the laggards were few, and in a moment every right hand was in the air. A hoarse, spontaneous cheer broke out.

"We're all with you, Joe, let's go!" shouted one.

"Wait a minute. We need a committee to see the bosses. Here they come now," replied Joe.

Led by Hawley and Bullitt came Grainer, the general superintendent of the steel mill. Flanking them were several plant watchmen, experienced sluggers, armed.

* * *

JUST how the committee was selected no one could say exactly. The chipping gang did not have a luncheon club, or a country club, or banquets to foster unity. Nor could they talk on the job. Bullitt saw to that. But Joe found six workers beside him, ready to face the bosses. He knew four from bits of talk in the washroom. The other two were members, like himself, of the union group.

"Well, what do you agitators want?" barked Grainger. Big and brusque, he was no fool. He had determined to take the aggressive and bluff the workers.

Slowly Big Joe replied: "A 5-cents an hour raise, heat to keep us warm, and no more speed-up. Right, fellows?" He turned to the committee.

"And kick Bullitt off the job," added one.

Grainger thought fast. He forced a smile.

"Why, we just gave you a raise. We comply with the Steel Coda."

"That raise don't mean much, the way prices are going up."

"Go back to work and I'll take this up with the Central office and we'll see what we can do," parried Grainger, soothingly.

"We aren't going to be fooled by stalling and soft-soap." Joe pulled out his Ingersoll. "You can have ten minutes to call the office long distance. If the answer is no, we all walk out. We will pull out the second and third turn chippers, mass picket, and before you know it every man in the whole mill will be out on strike. Now, take it or leave it." This time Big Joe was the aggressor.

Grainger's eyes rested on the big billets of alloy steel resting on the rails. A rush order to the firm's best customer. He saw lost profits; an expensive shut-down. The loss of his bonus and if this trouble spread as it well might, the possible loss of his job for not anticipating it.

He wheeled, went into Bullitt's office, and called long distance.

While they waited, the committee talked briefly and to the point among themselves. Joe let the others address the men. He knew they would say what he would say. And they did. "It was sink or swim—all together." "Meet tonight in Cragin's Hall to organize." Every face there was set and grim.

Through the window they saw Grainger talking, talking fast and talking soberly. At the other end of the wire, they all knew, the Big Shot, who had just bought off a chorus girl with a hundred thousand dollars.

He hung up the receiver, came out, and faced the men. "O.K. We meet your demands." A forced grin was on his face.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc.

7:00 P. M.—Mountaineers Music
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, Songs
8:30—Wayne King Orch.
9:00—Bernie Orch.
9:30—Ed Wynn, Comedian; Voorhees Orch.
10:00—Drama of the Seth Parker—Dramatic Sketch
10:30—eBauty—Mme. Sylvia
10:45—Robert Simmons, Tenor
11:00—Talk—J. B. Kennedy
11:15—Merolf Orch.
11:30—Whiteman Orch.
12:00—Valles Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Martin Orch.

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—De Marco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor
8:00—Gross Orch.; Jean Sargeant, Songs; Frank Parker, Tenor
8:30—Frank and Flo, Songs
8:45—Maria Gerard, Songs; William Hargrave, Songs
9:15—Three Rascals, Songs
9:30—Footlight Echoes
10:00—Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Betty Queen, Songs; Rondolier Quartet
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Eddy Brown, Violin; Concert Orch.
11:00—Weather Report
11:03—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Nelson Orch.
12:00—Tramaine Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Why Taxpayers Strike—Judge Carroll Sprigg, Chairman Citizens Emergency Council, Dayton, Ohio; Professor Leonard D. White, University of Chicago; Carl H. Chatters, Director Municipal Finance Officers Association
7:45—String Quartet
8:00—Cold Blood—Sketch
8:30—Adventures in Health—Dr. Herman Bundesen
8:45—Billy Hillpot and Scrappy Lambert, Songs
9:00—Alice Mock, Soprano; Edgar Guest, Poet; Koestner Orch.
9:30—Men of Daring—Dramatic Sketch
10:00—Markel Orch.; Sid Gary, Songs; Sydney Mann, Soprano; Nordstrom Sisters, Piano Duo
10:30—Ortis Tirado, Tenor
11:00—Leaders Trio
11:15—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—Davis Orch.
12:00—Harris Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Sosnick Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Dell Campo, Songs
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Elmer Everett Yost—Sketch
8:15—Singin' Sam
8:30—Voice of Experience
8:45—Dance Orch.
9:00—Philadelphia Orch., Leopold Stokowski, Conductor
9:15—Post's Gold
9:30—California Melodies
10:00—Gray Orch.
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Nino Martini, Tenor; Symphony Orch.
11:15—Gertrude Niesen, Songs
11:30—Jones Orch.
12:00—Lopez Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Brigade Orch.
1:00—Hopkins Orch.

AMUSEMENTS

FOURTH BIG WEEK
SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S
SOVIET YIDDISH COMEDY (ENGLISH TITLES)
"LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS"
ADDED FEATURE | SOVIETS SING AND DANCE
ACME THEATRE 14th St. & Union Sq. | 30c to 1 p.m. (Mon. to Fri.) Children 10c

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thurs., 52d St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.50

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The School for Husbands
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FOUNDED 1924

Published daily, except Sunday, by the Community Publishing Co., Inc., 26 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7956.

Cable Address: "Dailywork," New York, N. Y.

Washington Bureau: Room 304, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

Subscription Rates

By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.

Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canadian: 1 year, $8.00; 6 months, $4.00; 3 months $2.00.

By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1933

An Open Naval Race

SUNDAY, Secretary of the Navy Swanson made public the annual report of the Navy Department, a report generally featured in the press as "a new American policy of vast import."

The Scripps-Howard foreign editor, Simms, for example, interprets this report as follows:

"Briefly stated this policy is for the United States to stick to its own front yard as nearly as possible, reduce its political obligations across the seas to the minimum, cooperate wherever it can to promote world peace, but keep its powder dry."

The only correct statement in this estimate is America's intention to "keep its powder dry." In other words, the Roosevelt administration publicly declares its intention of being prepared for war.

The central idea in Swanson's declaration is this: "The time has come," he declared, "when we can no longer afford to lead in disarmament by example. Other powers have not followed our example, with the result that the United States finds its relative strength seriously impaired."

From this he concludes that the present thirty-one battleship building program, costing $238,000,000 (not including some recent additional appropriations from the public works fund), already being carried through by the administration, is "entirely inadequate." He proposes to embark on a building program which would involve the completion of 101 additional naval vessels before the end of 1936—within two years—to establish what he terms "a treaty navy second to none."

"We can no longer afford to lead in disarmament by example," says Swanson, and therefore, a building program immediately involving the construction of 133 battleships.

What is of "vast import" here? Only this: **the United States Government openly shelves peace and disarmament talk as a cover for its struggle for military and naval supremacy.**

* * *

SWANSON falsely endeavors to convey the impression that the United States Government, until now, has furthered "disarmament by example." In reality at both the Geneva and London naval conferences the American delegates tried to strengthen America's naval position by disarming its imperialist rivals, in the first place Great Britain and Japan. But the United States at no time has been willing to give up a single battleship unless its rivals gave up two. As a result, after every one of these "disarmament" conferences the United States, as well as the other powers, has entered on a new building program.

Now, Swanson acknowledges the inability of American bargainers to make such two-to-one trades to their advantage at such conferences and publicly declares the administration's intention to enter openly into a fierce naval race with Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, a race in which every capitalist nation will become involved.

That is the really significant point in the Navy Department report—**a naval race,** openly declared. The United States enters this race with 133 battleships as its immediate program, a number that will be increased as Japan and Great Britain make known their counter-plans.

* * * *

JAPAN has already given its reply. On Monday the Japanese Government announced appropriations for 48 new naval vessels to cost $344,000,000.

Great Britain can be expected to follow with its bid.

Clearly, the naval race, more frenzied than ever before, is on!

Does this mean, as William Simms says, that the United States intends to "stick to its own front yard," "reduce its political obligations across the seas," etc., etc.?

Decidedly not! This means the drawing closer of WAR! It means precisely that the United States does NOT intend to "stick to its own front yard."

Swanson's navy building program is brought forward because of the sharper international antagonisms between the imperialist powers. With the deepening crisis, the need of the imperialists for a redivision of the world, for markets, for fields for capital investment, for control of raw material sources, grows more acute. These are accompanied by sharper political antagonisms between themselves, between the imperialist nations and the colonies, between the imperialist world and the Soviet Union—the Socialist world. That is why peace and disarmament chatter is pushed to the background, and they enter into a new stage—one of OPEN preparations for war.

* * *

THIS places greater responsibilities on the workers' movement, on the Communist Party, on the revolutionary trade unions, on the anti-war bodies (particularly the American Committee Against War and Fascism, recently formed in New York). This program of the Roosevelt administration, given out by Swanson, can be the means of arousing the masses. It is necessary to bring this program—133 battleships at a cost of more than a billion dollars, while the masses go hungry and even starve—before the workers. Protest meetings, resolutions, demonstrations should be the starting point. But out of this must come a huge, well organized anti-war movement, a movement rallying the broadest sections of the population and distinctly working class in program, capable and willing to wage a determined struggle against imperialist war.

How Ickes Uses Figures

THE Roosevelt administration, this time through Secretary of the Interior Ickes, again feeds the 17,000,000 unemployed a maze of juggled figures and false claims. Ickes claims that 3,000,000 have been returned to work under the Public and Civil Works program. A glance at these figures proves that they have as much truth as the barker in a side show of freaks.

Ickes' figures include, first of all, 347,623 "of all classes" employed in the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Roosevelt government gives these men $1 a day wages. And Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior boasts of these militarised camps as his solution to the problem of unemployment!

Ickes claims that 745,713 men have been put to work on Federal projects under construction. We are not told how these figures are arrived at. We know that much of this work is war work, for the Army and Navy, and is saving the government plenty.

We are told that of these 745,713 men, 497,142 have been given "indirect" employment. We are not told what this means. There is also "industrial employment" listed. Ickes also deals in "Cumulative percentage" so that we arrive at the wierd figure that ordinary percentage has increased 6.7 per cent, and "cumulative" percentage has increased 195.5 per cent!

But when we come to the total number of men put to work on P.W.A. "allotment," that is, with money given out to employers as "loans" we get the term "Estimated indirect." Ickes "estimates" that this money, given as gifts and loans to bankers and corporations, has employed 1,810,093 men, a very liberal "estimate." And we are not enlightened on how Ickes arrived at this figure.

One fact stands out in Ickes statement. On November 26 only $438,118,960 remained available for allotment for qualified public works from the original $3,300,000,000 fund, says Ickes. The money which was to end unemployment is almost gone, gone to the corporations, gone for war purposes, and unemployment has increased.

* * *

IN LAUNCHING the N.R.A., Roosevelt guaranteed that its Public Works provisions would put 6,000,000 men to work and end unemployment. In a radio speech attempting to justify the N.R.A., Roosevelt, a few weeks ago, said the N.R.A. (including the Public Works scheme) had put 4,000,000 men to work. Now the Roosevelt administration, through Ickes, claims 3,000,000 men put to work.

But William Green, president of the A. F. of L., one of the staunchest defenders of the wage cutting N.R.A., was forced to admit last month that unemployment is increasing. The decision of the N.R.A. to cut the operation hours of the cotton textile industry 26 per cent, because of "beginning of a slack season," is a strong indication of the fact that winter has brought sharp increases in unemployment.

* * * *

THE Civil and Public Works programs are giving some work—but under what conditions. First, those put on this work are all taken off relief rolls. Second, the Civil works, like the C.C.C., is run on a Jim-Crow basis. Negroes in the South are getting no work. In New York even registration is Jim Crowed, Negroes from all parts of the city being sent to Harlem. Third, the minimum wage, promised by Roosevelt, has been disregarded. Skilled are put on unskilled work and wages. The minimum is whittled down to 35 cents an hour and less. The strike of Bear Mountain C.W.A. workers, who were charged $15 a month for transportation, shows what is being done throughout the country. Fourth, workers under the Civil Works sometimes work one day (as in Lynn, Mass.) and are then fired. The workers, at non union conditions, get no guarantees and no protection.

Only $400,000,000 of the $3,300,000,000 Public Works fund has been set aside for Civil Works program.

The workers must demand on all public and civil works' jobs, the enforcement of the minimum wage, with abolition of wage differentials, the right to organise on all such projects, and the recognition of the job committee. The demand of job or relief for every worker must be put forward. Job committees should be linked up through delegates into a Relief Workers Council.

Liberal Protectors of Fascism

THE fight against the activities of Nazi agents in this country has brought to the fore with great clarity the role and function of liberalism in this country.

With remarkable eagerness, whole rafts of liberals who had been loud in their denunciation of Fascism, have emerged as energetic defenders of the Nazis on the grounds of "free speech," on the ground that the Nazis "ought to be given a chance to be heard"!

The most remarkable example of this "liberal" method of fighting the Nazis was the remark made by the well-known liberal, Roger Baldwin, to the thousands of Boston workers and intellectuals who successfully demonstrated recently against the Nazi lecture of a Fascist professor under the auspices of two leading "liberal" rabbis!

Baldwin declared that he had turned down an offer to be the Chairman of an anti-Fascist meeting in New York in order to be able to come to Boston to defend the Nazi's right to "free speech"!

Baldwin and the liberals declare that they hate Fascism. They affirm they are really fighting Fascism in the best way when they fight for the right to it's "being heard."

But there is not a worker in this country who will not see that in the bitter struggle between the working class and the Fascists, the liberals are in between, defending the Fascists from the workers, justifying their protection of the Fascists with their "free speech" talk.

The workers of this country fight against the Fascist agents and propagandists, and the liberals rush in to protect the Fascists from the workers! That is the reality of their "free speech" talk.

To these liberals, the fight against Fascism is some kind of debate on certain kinds of "philosophies." They forget that Fascism is already a reality in Germany, and a growing menace in the U. S., and that the workers can see what it means. They can see that it means the brutal murder and imprisonment of the most militant fighters against capitalist exploitation. They can see that it means the hideous frame-up of the Reichstag defendants, that it means the medieval execution of heroic German working class fighters, that it means the jailing and torture of Thaelmann, leader of the Communist Party. They can see that it means the pumping of vicious race hatred poison, the plotting to inoculate revolutionary prisoners with syphilis germs, the savage mutilation of revolutionary prisoners.

And it is these Fascist murderers and torturers that Baldwin wants to protect and encourage here with his "free speech" talk!

* * * *

THE whole question of free speech cannot be separated from these realities of the class struggle. The Communist Party fights for free speech and for democratic civil rights for the working class, for all the oppressed and exploited. Actually it is the only party that does so. The Communist Party believes in proletarian democracy, in democracy for all toilers, not in the sham of bourgeois "democracy" that, behind such liberal phrases as "free speech," conceals the military dictatorship of the capitalist ruling class.

What do the liberals like Baldwin really do when they fight for "free speech" for the Nazis in this country? They are fighting to permit the Fascists to organize, to consolidate their influence and organization, to sink their roots here, to establish connections with the Ku Klux Klan, to spread their poison among the masses here.

To protect these Fascist organisers in this country under the cloak of "free speech" is to become part of the Nazi propaganda, is to act as the buffer between the Fascists and the masses, to act as their wall of protection!

To defend the "right" of the German Fascists to organise and propagandise here, is not only to assist them, but it is to assist the development of American Fascism.

One cannot fight Hitler, one cannot fight the menace of growing American Fascist reaction, and at the same time fight for the protection of Hitler's agents here. This is indisputable.

Yet it should not be forgotten that it was precisely with such talk of "free speech" and "democracy" that the Social-Fascist leaders of Germany permitted the growth and accession to power of Hitler!

The comrades in Boston showed a splendid example of how to fight Fascist agents. It is this example of the Boston comrades that must be followed everywhere.

The fight against Fascism is also a fight against its liberal protectors.

Communist Witnesses Turn Evidence Against Nazis

Challenge U. S. Finance Control at Pan-American Meet

Moratorium, End of Armed Intervention Demanded

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 4—American imperialist policies came in for further attack today when the Mexican and Cuban delegations to the Pan-American Conference raised the question of a moratorium on South American governmental debts to American banks and against armed intervention in Cuba and other countries to enforce collection of these debts.

The moratorium proposal was made by Mexican Foreign Minister Manuel Puig Casaurane in a proposal during the initial session of the steering committee. The Cuban delegation, laboring under the pressure of the mass revolutionary anti-imperialist movement in Cuba, demanded revision of the Platt Amendment by which the United States legalized its interference and armed intervention in Cuban affairs.

A blow to United States domination of the Conference was struck by a proposal that the various South American countries be permitted to invite the "mother" countries—Spain and Portugal—to attend the conference.

* * *

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 3.—The robber policy of U. S. imperialism rose up today to confront the "peace" and "goodwill" pretensions of the U. S. delegation to the Pan-American Conference when the Haitian delegation raised the issue of U. S. financial control of Haiti in a mild protest, delivered by Antoine Pierre Paul, "labor" member of the Haitian delegation.

M. Paul, acting without the authority of the delegation, but evidently with its tacit support, issued a statement a few hours before the official opening of the conference, in which he reviewed the past 15 years of U. S. military occupation and financial control of the Haitian Republic. The delegation is reported to have prepared a resolution for the conference calling on the U. S. to "declare its intentions" to terminate all "extra-territorial occupation, both financial and military," but has already indicated that it will make only a mild fight for its adoption by declaring that it will not withdraw from the conference if the resolution is voted down.

Almost simultaneously with the issuance of M. Paul's statement, President Vincente of Haiti sent Roosevelt's message congratulating him on his Latin-American policy, which has recently included the dispatch of warships against the revolutionary masses of Cuba and the tightening up of U. S. control of Haiti. President Vincente, a notorious puppet of the National City Bank and other Wall Street interests, pleaded with Roosevelt to withdraw financial control of the republic.

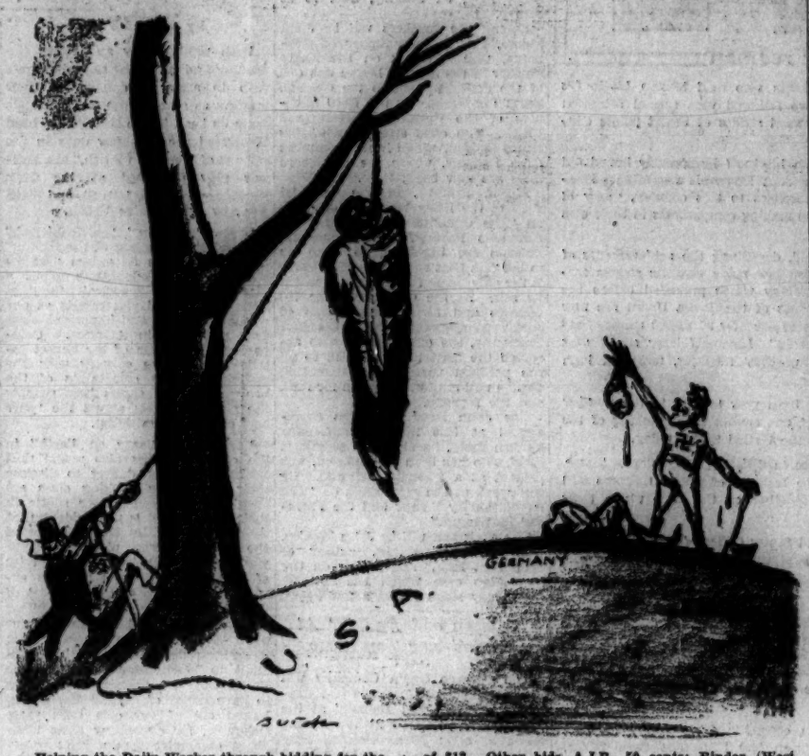
The U. S. delegation, headed by Secretary Hull, is experiencing increasing difficulty in its attempt to bar the question of debts from the agenda. It is similarly attempting to prevent a discussion of the Chaco war, in which the U. S. is supporting Bolivia by loans and war equipment.

The conference is to be opened officially tonight by President Gabriel Terra of Uruguay. The palace in which it will convene is already surrounded by a cordon of troops against the anti-imperialist workers, who under the leadership of the Communist Party of Uruguay have held several protests against U. S. imperialism since the arrival of Secretary Hull.

* * *

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt, who, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy during President Wilson's administration, scrapped the Haitian Constitution and re-wrote it to permit American corporations to grab the lands of the Haitian peasants, today rejected the appeal of the Haitian delegate, M. Paul, for the withdrawing of U. S. control over the finances of Haiti.

The Fascist Salute! —By Burck



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons:
Dr. Ginsburg wins yesterday's drawing with a bid of $12. Other bids, A.J.B., 50 cents; Binder (West Heights Workers Club), $1; A. Anderson, $1.50; Wm. Breinler, $1. Total to date $398.34.

National Guard Report Shows War, Terror Plans

Appropriations for 1933 Were $35,484,864; Plan Greater Armament, Increased Activities

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—War preparations on a bigger scale and intensified continuation of the boss-terror in which the National Guard has been increasingly used during the past year are revealed in "Excerpts from the Annual Report of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau," Major-General George E. Leach, a report released by the War Department yesterday.

This report revealed that "on June 30, 1933, the strength of the National Guard stood at 185,925 of all ranks"—used largely against workers on strike, in demonstrations, etc.

"General Leach reported," the War Department release stated, "that it was his purpose to continue with present policies which have proven sound and proper for the best interests of the National Guard, and under which it has prospered."

The appropriations for the National Guard for the fiscal year of 1933, the report stated, were $35,484,864.

Two other significant developments of this jingo organization are disclosed in the report, developments which have an ominous ring to those American workers and farmers who are struggling against evictions and for relief as they face the fifth severe winter of the crisis. These are:

(1) "The start in motorization of the National Guard had a decided impetus during the past fiscal year, and General Leach reports that sufficient new motor vehicles were procured to equip 20 regiments of light field artillery. The old motor equipment, as a whole, is not in satisfactory condition, according to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau. He reported that every effort is being made with available funds to keep in maintenance much of this wartime equipment."

(2) "The Air Corps equipment of the 19 squadrons of the National Guard indicates the progressive policy of General Leach, and has resulted in a definite and final change during the fiscal year 1933 which revised existing allocation of airplanes. This revision now allocates eight standard observation planes to each unit. . . ."

Nanking Planes Hit Four Fukien Towns

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.—Nanking planes bombarded four Fukien Province towns today, killing at least 20 persons and injuring several scores, as hostilities between the Nanking government and the new Fukien secessionist regime were formally opened.

Reports from Canton tell of the execution of several pro-Nanking officers, as Canton prepared to join the Fukien regime against the Nanking forces.

Fascist Gunmen Seize Spanish Labor Paper

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 3.—Fascist gangsters entered a printshop and after covering the workers with guns, seized the entire edition of 12,000 copies of the Barcelona Anti-Fascist labor organ.

Propose Ruthless Gov't Attack on French Workers

'National' Government Plan Offered to Balance Budget

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Admission in bourgeois circles that Saturday's victory for the new Chautemps Ministry is only a reprieve from the death which threatens it in its attempt to balance the budget, is accompanied by a demand for a strong concentration Cabinet to carry through ruthlessly the balance of the budget at the expense of the toiling masses, whose resistance is daily rising to the proposals for further cuts in unemployed relief and reduction of the wages of the lower paid categories of civil employes, and new taxation.

In this move for a concentration government, the bourgeoisie are cheered by the support of the Socialist parties for the Chautemps Ministry as registered in the participation of the Socialist deputies in the vote of confidence given the new ministry last Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies, in which the Socialist leaders played their traditional role of paving the way for fascism.

Litvinoff in Peace Talk With Mussolini

ROME, Dec. 4.—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, conferred for an hour today with Premier Benito Mussolini on the question of the Soviet peace proposals for disarmament or progressive arms reduction.

Italy signed a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union on Sept. 2.

Cause Sensation in Court by Exposing Extortion, Torture

Reveal Storm Troops' Torture; Forced to Sign Papers

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

AT GERMAN BORDER, Dec. 4 (Via Zurich, Switzerland). — **The Reichstag trial frame-up court witnessed its greatest setback and reversal today when rank and file Communists, whom the Nazis had taken from concentration camps and presented as witnesses for the state in the belief that they would testify against George Dimitroff, Ernst Torgler, Blagoi Popoff, and Vassil Taneff, turned on the prosecution and converted their testimony to the defense of the Communist Party and the Communist defendants.**

These witnesses also revealed that they had been forced under brutal torture by Storm Troopers and threats of torture by the police, to sign statements prepared by the Nazis at previous examinations.

The fiftieth trial day opened with a continuation of the testimony of these "former" Communists, who, the Nazis claimed, had stated at previous examinations that the Communist Party had prepared an armed uprising for early 1933. Witness Jesse, however, testified openly.

"Our depositions were forced. The head of the police dictated our depositions and if we afterwards——"

The presiding judge interrupted irritably. "That's enough chatter!"

Jesse immediately replied, "No, it's the truth!"

Causes Great Sensation.

Jesse's testimony caused a great sensation in the court room. The presiding judge's next questions were aimed solely at preventing further revelations on extorted evidence. The judge asked, "Did the police strike you?" Jesse replied. "No, but the storm troopers had beaten us enough. I had such a headache that I signed everything." Jesse stated the police threatened them that if they didn't give the desired evidence, they would be sent to Duisburg. The presiding judge asked, "What is in Duisburg?" Jesse replied that the storm troop division was stationed there.

Prosecutor Fears "Disgrace"

The public prosecutor intervened at this point, attempting to avoid the international disgrace which would naturally follow the exposure of publicly proved tortures inflicted by storm troopers and extortion of evidence. He proposed to call to court the inquiry magistrates and police officials whom Jesse had accused.

Dimitroff observed here that the evidence had already been proved extorted, at which the presiding judge lost his temper and thundered, "Silence!"

Another rank and file witness, Hieske, confirmed the extortion evidence, as well as maltreatment and torture.

"The minutes at the previous inquiry were dictated. I signed under sharpest threats." The presiding judge shouted, "That's all nonsense!"

"No, it's the truth!" Hieske replied. "We were forced to sign minutes witnessed by police and then to sign minutes written by the magistrate, but it is all untrue."

The presiding judge attempted repeatedly to induce the witnesses to withdraw today's evidence, but failed.

Dimitroff asked the judge to question the witnesses if their group had regarded the Reichstag fire as a signal for uprising, to which the judge replied: "That's unimportant."

"Naturally, it's important only if it's against us." Dimitroff sarcastically retaliated.

Dimitroff Scores Judge

The next witness, Noske, also withdrew the evidence he gave at the previous examination. He declared that nobody, except a certain Schmidt, spoke of exploding power stations. In answer to Dimitroff's question as to where this Schmidt was, the presiding judge answered that the court did not know.

"It's remarkable that all the witnesses who know about the uprising are either not examined or absent!" Dimitroff remarked.

The court consulted at this point on the new situation caused by the witnesses' declaration that they had been forced by torture to make false depositions. They decided that the officials responsible for this would be called to court.

The witness Scheerwald, at present serving a sentence for an explosives offense, stated that the uprising was expected on July 20, 1932, when the Prussian government was deposed.

The presiding judge asked if the uprising had been expected at the time of the Reichstag fire. Scheerwald answered that the workers were in readiness for an alarm, but that no orders had been given for an uprising. Dimitroff asked him whether the Reichstag fire had been a signal for insurrection. Scheerwald replied:

"No, we were amazed at the fire."

Arms Only for Training

Dimitroff asked whether enough arms had been in their possession to carry through an uprising. Scheerwald's reply was that weapons in their possession served only for training.

Dimitroff asked if the Communist Party's main efforts at that time were not for economic struggle. The presiding judge misinterpreted the questions and asked the witness if the Communist Party had prepared strikes in preparation for an uprising.

Dimitroff asked if it was not a natural assumption that workers should be prepared for self-defense in the hostile months of January and February. Reinegaust replied: "No, since there was no reason to suppose that the storm troops intended to seize power."

Dimitroff's question as to whether the storm troops had weapons, was not allowed as "irrelevant."

Welles Intriguing Against U. S. Delegation

First-Hand Account of Santa Clara Meeting Exposes Cuba Gov't

By HARRY GANNES

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—A cordon of soldiers was thrown around the Workers Center in Santa Clara, capital of the Province of Santa Clara, when the American Anti-Imperialist League delegation was scheduled to speak Nov. 30. Soldiers with rifles ready were placed around our hotel to prevent us from going to the hall.

Coincident with this refusal to allow the American workers and intellectuals delegation to express their solidarity with the Cuban masses against Yankee imperialism, U. S. Ambassador Welles was reaching an understanding with the Grau-Batista regime for a means of forming a government suitable to the Wall Street overlords of Cuba.

As the Havana daily "Ahora" said in its protest, the armed threat against our meeting was ordered by Welles. Workers, students and petty-bourgeois sympathizers in the streets of Santa Clara voiced their protest against the decisions of the provisional military forces and the Grau regime. This action tears another fig leaf from the Grau regime's professed "anti-imperialism."

The maneuvering against our delegation and the virtual arrest of the delegation and refusal to permit it to continue to orgnize or held any further meetings goes a long way towards exposing the Grau regime.

Under Martial Law

Cuba is ostensibly under martial law. This is supposed to be directed against the A.B.C. counter-revolution who were working with Welles. In reality, it is directed against the working class for fear they carry the revolution out as they began it.

Because of martial law, our delegation was required to obtain written permission from the government to tour the island. We visited Secretary of the Interior and War, Dr. Gauteras. He told us he was "against imperialism," but they had the practical problem of governing. "We are not left, though," he assured us.

He put no obstacles in our way. In fact, he gave us flattering letters to all military officials en route. "Permit the bearers," he wrote under his signature and offlical seal, "to tour the island freely and hold meetings with workers and anti-imperialist elements against Yankee imperialism."

Now who could say the Grau regime wasn't anti-imperialist? He did more. He said he would send telegrams to the various stations to let us pass.

But meanwhile, the Grau-Batista-Gauteras regime (in which I am informed Gauteras is a sort of concentrated brain trust) was maneuvering with Yankee imperialism for recognition.

Grant Permission

What followed is a good example of their empty demagogy. We held meetings—without announcement in several sugar centers. But our first public meeting was scheduled in Santa Clara. To make assurance doubly sure, we asked permission of the **alcade,** the Mayor. And it was granted by this official, a former lieutenant in the army.

Late in the afternoon, after we learned that there was the greatest enthusiasm over our presence, we were informed that the military commandant wished to see us. We were informed the meeting would be prevented. The commandant is Ulisiceno Franco Granero—a Cuban edition of Goering, only he told us he was a socialist. At first, he refused permission for the gathering. Later he granted it on condition that the word Communism was not mentioned or that we should not tell the workers then and there to seize power. To give a touch of legality to his decision, the commandant told us there was still in effect (after a dozen revolutions) an old Spanish law prohibiting such meetings as ours.

Granero is an old friend of Machado. He was sent to Santa Clara by Grau and Batista for two reasons. First the Havana population demanded his removal from the office of Chief of Police because he continued the depradations of the Machado regime, and, second, the workers and peasants of Santa Clara have put up some brilliant and successful struggles and a "strong hand" was needed there.

Army Surrounds Meeting

As the time for the meeting drew near, we were informed that the entire neighborhood for blocks around was in the hands of the army. Machine guns had been set up to prevent the workers from forcing their way through. Our delegation proposed (since we had such an all-inclusive letter from Gauteras, written permission from the **alcalde** and verbal permission from the local big shot himself) that we make a test. We proposed we alone go to the hall and if ordered back we would protest and use it as a demonstration of the methods of the Grau-Batista regime. The local revolutionary leaders told us it would be absolutely inadvisable. "The workers are all around the district," they said.

Hand of Wall Street Dominant in Present Cuba Regime

"It is a custom here under illegal conditions that some such arrangement is a signal for a mass demonstration. If you go, the workers will follow you **en mass,** and there will be slaughter."

We did not go. We decided to return to Havana and raise the sharpest protest. We had been informed by confidential sources that the directing hands against our meeting, against our tour and attempt to strengthen the bonds of solidarity between the American and Cuban toiling masses were in the U. S. Embassy and the Cuban national palace. We had a letter permitting us to hold our meetings, but the commandant had a telegram preventing us from holding the meeting or continuing our trip.

"Early next morning we decided to go on. We had held no meeting. It was agreed that these incidents would increase and were a definite policy growing out of the Welles-Grau maneuvers.

We drove to the first military outpost. We handed the soldiers our letter with its clear and excellent Spanish from the Department of Interior and War directing all soldiers to permit us to travel freely. "Nothing doing," or its Spanish equivalent, was the officer's reply. He put us under detention, entered our car and politely ordered us to drive back. We were told to wait until a conference was held with the commandant—undoubtedly stalling for time to inform Havana to be prepared for our protests. Finally we were permitted to go on